

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Yogendra Sharma.

THE FINANCE BILL, 1974—contd.

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा (बिहार) : हम लोगों के सामने जो वित्त विधेयक है . . .

श्री राजनारायण (उत्तर प्रदेश) : श्रीमन्, क्या वे वित्त विधेयक पर बोलने लगे हैं। मैंने तो आप से रेलवे के सम्बन्ध में बोलने के लिए निवेदन किया था।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have called Mr. Sharma to speak on the Bill.

श्री राजनारायण : मैं रेलवे के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता था, लेकिन आपने मुझे समय नहीं दिया।

श्री उपसभापति : आप कल बोलियेगा।

श्री राजनारायण : न्याय के सम्बन्ध में देरी नहीं होनी चाहिए क्योंकि जितनी देरी इस सम्बन्ध में की जायेगी उतना ही अन्याय ज्यादा होगा।

श्री उपसभापति : कल स्टेटमेंट होगा और उस समय जो बोलना चाहें, बोलियेगा।

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन्, जब देश में इतनी बड़ी घटना हो रही हो, सारे देश में जब ट्रेनों बन्द पड़ी हैं और सरकार की ओर से इतना भारी असत्य बोला जा रहा हो कि ट्रेनें चल रही हैं, तो ऐसे समय में श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र का इस्तीफा होना चाहिये।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tomorrow you can raise all these points. . . .

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (West Bengal): We want it on Saturday . . . (Interruptions).

श्री योगेन्द्रशर्मा (बिहार) : उप-सभापति जी यह जो वित्त विधेयक है, उसके द्वारा प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष करों से—ग्राम जनता पर तमाम विकास का जो बोझा डाला गया है तथा ईजारेदारों को नई-नई सुविधा और नई-नई रियायतें देने की जो सरकार की नीति है, वह दक्षिण पंथी रुझान का द्योतक है।

उप-सभापति जी, जो विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया गया है, जो प्रस्ताव हमारे सामने हैं, उनसे मालूम होता है कि अभी हमारे देश के सामने जो भीषण आर्थिक संकट है उसका न सरकार के पास कोई निदान ही है और न ही उसको इस बात का एहसास ही है। इसका परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि यह जो आर्थिक संकट है, वह और भी गहरा होता चला जा रहा है और हो गया है। यह इसी दक्षिण पंथी रुझान का ही नतीजा है कि देश के आर्थिक जीवन को, जिस को देश की लाइफ लाइन कहते हैं, वह रेलवे व्यवस्था आज ठप्प पड़ी हुई है। मैं इस समय रेलवे की हड़ताल की बात नहीं करना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन यदि रेलवे की हड़ताल से देश की आर्थिक व्यवस्था, देश की लाइफ लाइन ठप्प हो जाय, ठप्प है, तो फिर क्या इसका यह मतलब नहीं है कि आपकी जो नीतियां हैं उन्होंने इस तरह की परिस्थिति पैदा कर दी है कि हमारे देश के सामने जो आर्थिक संकट इस समय खड़ा है, वह सुलझने के वजाय और भी अधिक गहरा हो गया है।

आज देश की लाइफ लाइन ठप्प पड़ जाने का मुख्य कारण आपकी दक्षिण पंथी रुझान का ही नतीजा है। हम जानते हैं और अक्सर कहा जाता है कि जो संगठित मजदूर है, वे अपने संगठन और शक्ति से तरह तरह की सुविधा ले लेते हैं, और इस तरह से तरह तरह की वेतन वृद्धि ले लेते हैं। यही कारण आज मूल्य वृद्धि का है। यह बिल्कुल असत्य और अवास्तविक बात है और इसका खंडन करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। सरकार द्वारा दिये गये आंकड़ों से यह स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि संगठित मजदूरों को अनिग का सूचक अंक 1971 में 100 था, तो 1972 में वह 99 था। 1973 और 1974 के बीच में हम समझते हैं मूल्यों में वृद्धि हुई और उससे यह और भी कम हो गया होगा।

दूसरी तरफ, जिन इजारेदारों को ये रियायतें दे रहे हैं उनका प्रॉफिट कितना बढ़ गया है वह एक बात से स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि मोनोपोली कमीशन ने जिन 75 घरानों का

मोनोपोली के दर्जे में रखा था आज उनकी संख्या बढ़कर 100 से भी अधिक हो गई है। और जब मजदूर मजदूरी बढ़ाने की मांग करते हैं तो उन्हें मंहगाई का भूत दिखाया जाता है, कहा जाता है कि मजदूरी बढ़ाने से मंहगाई बढ़ती है। श्रीमन्, यह विचित्र बात है, रेलवे मजदूरों के नेता बराबर कहते हैं कि हम बातचीत के ज़रिए से समस्या हल करना चाहते हैं, सरकार के नेता भी कहते हैं कि हम बातचीत करना चाहते हैं लेकिन एक शर्त है कि हड़ताल का नोटिस पहले वापस लो। हम पूछना चाहते हैं कि सरकार से कि जिस वक्त यहां के पूंजीपतियों ने पूंजी की हड़ताल का नोटिस दिया और पूंजी की हड़ताल का नोटिस ही नहीं दिया, पूंजी की हड़ताल हो गई। तब आपने क्या किया? क्या आपने उनसे बात करने से इनकार किया? पूंजी की स्ट्राइक ही नहीं, उन्होंने कहा कि सिर धड़ से अलग हो जायगा। क्या आपने उन से बात करने से इनकार किया? बात करने से इनकार करना तो दूर रहा, आपने उनको नई-नई सुविधायें दी हैं। आपने जो वित्त विधेयक पेश किया है उसमें उनको रियायतें दी हैं। पूंजीपतियों की पूंजी हड़ताल के बावजूद आपने उनसे बात की, रियायतें दीं। लेकिन जब मजदूर हड़ताल का नोटिस देते हैं तो उनसे कहा जाता है कि जब तक हड़ताल का नोटिस वापस नहीं लेंगे, हम बात नहीं करेंगे। इतने घनघोर रूप से उनके पूंजीपतियों की पक्षधर होने का आशा हम नहीं करते थे, लेकिन हम यह अवश्य उम्मीद करते थे कि आप पूंजी और श्रम के विवाद में मोडरेटर का काम करेंगे। आपने उसको की त्याग दिया और आपने खुलेआम पूंजी के पक्षधर के रूप में अपने को देश के सामने प्रकट कर दिया। यही कारण है कि आप इस देश से आर्थिक संकट को दूर नहीं कर सके। यह विचित्र बात है। सभी चाहते हैं कि मंहगाई नहीं होनी चाहिए सभी चाहते हैं कि मंहगाई को रोकना चाहिए, फिर भी उसके बावजूद मंहगाई बढ़ती जा रही है। हमने आज तक किसी को यह कहते हुए नहीं सुना कि मंहगाई होनी चाहिए, सभी कहते हैं कि मंहगाई नहीं होनी चाहिए। फिर भी मंहगाई

क्यों बढ़ती जा रही है? इसके स्पष्ट अर्थ यह है कि जो लोग बात करते हैं उसमें पाखंड है। अगर पाखंड नहीं होता और सही माने में सभी लोग मंहगाई को रोकना चाहते हैं तो मंहगाई कभी नहीं बढ़ सकती थी। हम निवेदन करना चाहते हैं कि मंहगाई इसलिए बढ़ रही है क्योंकि हमारे समाज में, हमारे देश में ऐसे लोग हैं, ऐसे व्यक्ति हैं जिनका निहित स्वार्थ है मंहगाई में।

वे कौन लोग हैं? वे वे लोग हैं जो उत्पादन के साधनों के मालिक हैं। जो उत्पादन के साधनों के मालिक हैं उनका निहित स्वार्थ है मंहगाई। मंहगाई बढ़ती है, उनका मुनाफा बढ़ता है। ये लोग हैं जो इस देश के इजारेदार हैं, वे लोग हैं जो इस देश के बड़े बड़े भूमिधर हैं। आप उन्हीं को रियायतें दे रहे हैं जब कि आवश्यकता थी उनको नियंत्रित करने की। यदि आप सचमुच में मंहगाई को रोकना चाहते हैं तो मंहगाई में जो निहित स्वार्थ है उन्हीं को आप बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं इससे मंहगाई रुकेगी? आप जो मंहगाई के खिलाफ निहित स्वार्थ है उन तमाम लोगों को, जो श्रमिक हैं, जो मेहनतकश हैं वे रेलवे मजदूर जो कि आज हड़ताल पर हैं, वे मंहगाई के खिलाफ निहित स्वार्थ रखते हैं, उनको आप जैलों में भेज रहे हैं। उनके खिलाफ दमन चक्र चला रहे हैं। जब आप कहते हैं कि आप मंहगाई रोकना चाहते हैं तो माफ कीजियेगा जब आप मंहगाई के जनकों को बढ़ावा क्यों दे रहे हैं? इससे मंहगाई बढ़ रही है, इसलिए बेरोजगारी बढ़ रही है इसलिए भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ रहा है।

उप-सभापित जी, हमारे बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है और हमारा ख्याल है कि सरकार की ओर से भी यह कहा जाता है कि मंहगाई विश्वव्यापी चीज है। वह सिर्फ हमारे देश में नहीं है। हमारे टी० एन० सिंह जी ने कुछ आंकड़े दिये, किस तरह से अमरीका में चाय 1 रु० 80 पैसे प्याली मिलती है। हमारे यहां तो 25 पैसे में मिलती है। इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि दुनिया के एक हिस्से में

महंगाई, बेरोजगारी, भ्रष्टाचार इनकी वृद्धि हो रही है और वह दुनिया है पूंजी वाली दुनिया । वह दुनिया जहां पर उत्पादन का उद्देश्य है मुनाफा, अधिक मुनाफा, अतिरिक्त मुनाफा और भी अधिक मुनाफा । जहां पर उत्पादन इस उद्देश्य से होते हैं, इसी को कहते हैं पूंजीवादी दुनिया । वहां पर बेरोजगारी है, वहां पर बेकारी है, वहीं पर भ्रष्टाचार है । लेकिन इसका नतीजा क्या हो रहा है । जिन माननीय सदस्यों ने यह कहा कि यह विश्वव्यापी व्यवस्था है उन माननीय सदस्यों को सोचना चाहिये और हम सरकार से भी कहेंगे कि वह सोचे तो उसका नतीजा क्या हो रहा है, जरा उस पर भी गौर करें । पूंजीवादी दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा शक्तिशाली देश अमरीका है । वहां पर भी महंगाई बढ़ रही है, वहां पर भी भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ रहा है, बेकारी बढ़ रही है, लेकिन उसका नतीजा क्या हो रहा है ? उसका नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि आज वाटरगेट में वहां का राष्ट्रपति डूब रहा है । आप चाहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में भी यह चीज हो ? हम कहना चाहते हैं कि यदि हिन्दुस्तान में आपने उसी रास्ते की नकल की तो हिन्दुस्तान में आप भी डूबेंगे । इंग्लैण्ड को लीजिये । इंग्लैण्ड में क्या हुआ ? वहां भी महंगाई बढ़ी, वहां भी भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ा, नतीजा क्या हुआ कंजर्वेंटिव पार्टी की सरकार चली गई । यह नतीजा हुआ । आज जब हम बहस कर रहे हैं इस विधेयक पर तो श्रीमन्, इंग्लैण्ड में 10 लाख इंजीनियरी वर्कर्स हड़ताल पर हैं । यह नतीजा हो रहा है । तो यह कहने से कि सारी दुनिया में महंगाई बढ़ रही है, आप सिर्फ समस्या का उचित समाधान नहीं करते, बल्कि उचित समाधान से भागते भी हैं । उसका क्या नतीजा हो रहा है उन पर ध्यान दीजिए, और उन देशों से आप सबक लीजिए । आज भी आप इस समस्या के हल की ओर बढ़ सकते हैं ।

फ्रांस में क्या हो रहा है ? फ्रांस में भी महंगाई बढ़ी, वहां भी बेरोजगारी है, भ्रष्टाचार है मगर क्या हो रहा है फ्रांस में ? आज फ्रांस में डिगालज, का अन्त हो रहा है और जो वाम-

पंथी नेता वहां हैं आज वे राष्ट्रपति के उम्मीदवार के संघर्ष में जीतने जा रहे हैं । यह नतीजा हो रहा है । मगर यह सबक आप नहीं लेते और आप टाटा, बिरला और इजारेदारों के पक्ष में जाते हैं तो यह समस्या का निदान नहीं है ।

एक उदाहरण हम पेश करना चाहते हैं पुर्तगाल का । पुर्तगाल का नाम सुना होगा 50 साल से वहां पर फौजी तानाशाही कायम है, प्रतिक्रियावादी, दक्षिणपंथी, फौजी तानाशाही है । क्या हुआ ? महंगाई बढ़ी, भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ा, बेरोजगारी बढ़ी, 50 साल से जमी हुई फौजी तानाशाही का तख्त तोड़कर फेंक दिया गया है और आज वहां पर कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी सबसे बड़ी संगठित राजनीतिक शक्ति के रूप में उभर आई है । महंगाई, बेकारी, बेरोजगारी, भ्रष्टाचार, पूंजीवादी संस्था की देन हैं, पूंजीवादी व्यवस्था की देन हैं । पूंजीवादी दुनिया में ये चीजें बढ़ रही हैं तो उनके खिलाफ वहां की जनता, श्रमिक जनता आज लड़ रही है और सारी दुनिया में पूंजीवादी दुनिया में हुकूमत पक्ष की ओर से लोगों का बिलगाव हो रहा है, वह उसके खिलाफ लड़ रहे हैं । लेकिन आप तो एक दूसरा ही नतीजा निकालते हैं । आप कहते हैं कि हम दक्षिण पक्ष की ओर जायें, हम टाटा, बिरला और बड़े-बड़े भूमिपतियों को रियायतें दें जिनका निहित स्वार्थ महंगाई है ।

श्रीमन्, यह गलत बात है कि महंगाई, भ्रष्टाचार और बेरोजगारी सारी दुनिया की चीज है । यह सिर्फ पूंजीवादी दुनिया की चीज है । इसी दुनिया का एक तिहाई हिस्सा जहां पूंजी के शासन के बदले श्रम का शासन स्थापित है, जो समाजवादी दुनिया है वहां का क्या हाल है । वहां पर महंगाई नहीं है, वहां पर भ्रष्टाचार नहीं है, वहां पर बेरोजगारी नहीं है । इस बात को आप लोग क्यों छिपाते हैं । बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने सारी दुनिया की बात कही । इसी दुनिया का एक तिहाई हिस्सा समाजवादी दुनिया है और वहां महंगाई नहीं है, भ्रष्टाचार नहीं है, बेरोजगारी नहीं है ।

श्री ओउम् प्रकाश त्यागी (उत्तर प्रदेश) :
 भ्रष्टाचार है ।

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : नहीं, भ्रष्टाचार नहीं है । ह्यूमन वीकनेस की बात आप कह सकते हैं । समाजवादी दुनिया का एक देश सोवियत संघ है, जो हमारा मित्र देश है, वहां क्या हो रहा है । सारी दुनिया में वह भटकते हैं । वड़े बड़े अर्थशास्त्रियों ने अपने ज्ञान का यहां विस्फोट किया, लेकिन वह यह नहीं समझते कि हमारा एक मित्र देश जो दुनिया का छठा हिस्सा है वहां पर आप देखें कि महंगाई की क्या हालत है । वहां चीजों के के दाम बढ़ने के स्थान पर घट रहे हैं । उन की नवीं पंचसाला योजना के पूर्वार्ध में चार बार कीमतों में घटौतरी हुई । सिर्फ पिछले दो वर्षों में कीमतों में जो घटौतरी हुई है उस के फलस्वरूप लोगों का चीजों को खरीदने में 12 अरब रुपया बचा । चीजों की कीमतों में घटौतरी के फलस्वरूप 1971-72 में इसी दुनिया में एक देश में 12 अरब रुपया बचा । फर्क यही है कि वह समाजवादी देश है और वहां उत्पादन मुनाफे के लिए नहीं होता, वह समाज की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए होता है, लेकिन आप तो उत्पादन मुनाफे के लिए करते हैं, समाज की आवश्यकता की पूर्ति के लिए नहीं करते । इस लिए जब तक आप उत्पादन के उद्देश्य में परिवर्तन नहीं करेंगे तब तक महंगाई, भ्रष्टाचार और बेरोजगारी से आप पिंड नहीं छुड़ा सकते श्रीमन् यह जो मैं बोल रहा हूँ शायद यह नक्कारखाने में तूती की आवाज ही, श्रीमन् वहां पर श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी जी बैठी हुई हैं और हँस रही हैं । हम जानते हैं कि हम लोगों के बोलने का क्या नतीजा होगा । वह नक्कारखाने में तूती की आवाज होगी । आप अपने भारी भरकम बहुमत के बल पर अपने इस वित्त विधेयक को पास करा लेंगे, लेकिन मैं सरकार के नेताओं से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यदि यह वित्त विधेयक पास हो गया तो इस का असर यह होगा कि महंगाई रुकने के बजाय और बढ़ेगी, भ्रष्टाचार रुकने के बदले और बढ़ेगा और बेरोजगारी रुकने के बदले और बढ़ेगी, और अगर आप इस को पास कर लेते हैं

तो न केवल आप अपने को बल्कि पूरी संसदीय व्यवस्था और संसदीय संस्थाओं को वदनाम करते हैं । मैं आज देख रहा हूँ कि किस तरह से फासिस्ट शक्तियां, दक्षिण पक्षी शक्तियां आप की इस महंगाई, बेरोजगारी और भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ाने वाली नीतियों का फायदा उठा कर संसदीय परंपरा पर प्रहार कर रही हैं । उन्होंने संसदीय परंपराओं पर प्रहार करना शुरू कर दिया है और इस के लिए उन्होंने एक बहुत ही अच्छा नारा दिया है पार्टीलैस डिमोक्रेसी । बिहार में पार्टीलैस डिमोक्रेसी का आज नंगा नाच हो रहा है । जयप्रकाश जी का मैं व्यक्तिगत रूप में बहुत बड़ा प्रशंसक रहा हूँ और बहुत से लोगों के साथ महात्मा गांधी का गांधीवाद छोड़ने के वाद और मार्क्सवाद स्वीकार करने के पहले मैं जयप्रकाश जी का अनुयायी था शायद आप पहले से अनुयायी थे इसलिए व्यक्तिगत तौर पर हम उनकी बहुत इज्जत करते हैं, आदर करते हैं लेकिन पार्टीलैस डेमोक्रेसी की बात करते हैं । जो ठीक नहीं है ।

एक समय था जबकि जयप्रकाश जी कहते थे कि सोवियत रूस में सिर्फ एक ही पार्टी को मौका दिया जाता है दूसरी पार्टियों को मौका नहीं दिया जाता परन्तु आज वह कहते हैं कि एक पार्टी ही क्यों ? कोई भी पार्टी सत्तारूढ़ नहीं हो । जब वर्गहीन समाज कायम हो जाएगा तो वहां भी एक पार्टी हो जाएगी ।

श्री सीता राम सिंह (बिहार) : मेरा पौयन्ट आफ आर्डर है कि इस सदन में कोरम नहीं लगता ।

श्री उपसभापति : कोरम पूरा है यहां पर कई सदस्य बैठे हुए हैं ।

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : सत्ता में रहने वालों से और उन सदस्यों से भी जो जयप्रकाश नारायण जी की छत्रछाया में आगे बढ़ रहे हैं मैं पूछता हूँ कि वे पार्टीलैस डेमोक्रेसी के बारे में आपकी क्या राय है ? क्या समाज में, क्या वर्ग समाज में पार्टीलैस बिना डेमोक्रेसी की कल्पना की जा सकती है, नहीं

असंभव है। वर्ग समाज में बिना पार्टी के डेमोक्रेसी नहीं हो सकती। वर्ग समाज में पार्टी के बिना डेमोक्रेसी की कल्पना नहीं हो सकती—जिस तरह कि राम के बिना रामायण की कल्पना नहीं हो सकती।

पार्टीलैस डेमोक्रेसी का मतलब वह कहते हैं कि दलहीन जनतंत्र। दरअसल में, वास्तविकता में या तो वह व्यक्तिगत तन्त्र हो सकता है या सैनिक तंत्र हो सकता है इसके अलावा और कोई दूसरी चीज नहीं हो सकती मैं जयप्रकाश नारायण जी के अनुयायियों से, राजनारायण जी से, उनकी पार्टी के दूसरे लोगों से, 'मेरा' ख्याल है त्यागी जी भी उन्हीं की छत्रछाया में आगे बढ़ रहे हैं, उन तमाम लोगों से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप पार्टी लैस डेमोक्रेसी में विश्वास रखते हैं? अगर आप विश्वास नहीं रखते हैं तो क्यों इस छत्रछाया के नीचे आगे बढ़ रहे हैं और वहाँ की असेंबली पर हमला बोल रहे हैं और यदि आप पार्टीलैस डेमोक्रेसी में विश्वास करते हैं तो क्यों नहीं दल-विहीन हो जाते हैं? मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वे तमाम लोग जो संसदीय जनतंत्र के पक्ष में हैं उनका फर्ज है। इस पार्टीलैस के अभियान को विफल कराएँ।

श्री राजनारायण : मुझे कुछ कहना है। आप कहें तो मैं अभी कह दूँ।

श्री उपसभापति : इनके बाद कहिएगा।

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : हम पर अभियोग लगाते हैं। जयप्रकाश जी कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी पर अभियोग लगाते हैं कि इन की बड़ी विचित्र नीति है कि खर-पोश के साथ भागते हैं और कुत्ते के साथ शिकार करते हैं। सरकार का समर्थन भी करते हैं और सरकार का विरोध भी करते हैं। इसमें कोई भी विरोधाभाव नहीं है। सरकार के जिन कदमों से जनता का फायदा होगा उसका हम समर्थन करेंगे और जिन्से नुकसान होगा उसका हम विरोध करेंगे। यही हमारी नीति है। आज हम आखें मूंद कर सरकार की किसी नीति का समर्थन नहीं

करते, आखें मूंद कर सरकार की किसी नीति का विरोध नहीं करते।

जो संसदीय जनतंत्र के हिमायती हैं, पक्ष पर हैं उनको आवाज उठानी चाहिए कि पार्टीलैस डेमोक्रेसी की जो चीज है वह समाज में फासिजम लाने वाली चीज है। मैं कहूँगा कि आज जो भी प्रजातंत्र, जनतंत्र के हिमायती हैं उन्हें पार्टीलैस डेमोक्रेसी के खिलाफ आवाज उठानी चाहिए।

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन् मैं स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूँ।

श्री उपसभापति : आप इनके बाद कहें।

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : एक समय था जबकि संविधान के खिलाफ हम लोग बात करते थे तब तमाम दलों के लोग—बूढ़ी कांग्रेस, नई कांग्रेस के लोग, आजकल तो राजनारायण जी ने भी एक नई पार्टी बना ली है अभी पता नहीं चला उसका क्या नाम है, संसोपा है या बी०के०डी० है, जनसंघ के लोग भी हल्ला करते हैं कि कम्युनिस्टों को बंद करो . . .

गैर कानूनी करो, क्योंकि ये संविधान के खिलाफ बात करते हैं, ये खुले आम संविधान को रौंद रहे हैं आज वे ही बिहार की धरती पर संविधान को रौंदे जा रहे हैं। लेकिन सरकार और शासन वर्ग भंग हो गया है। उनके दमन का चक्र चलता है मजदूरों पर।

श्रीमन् मैं ज्यादा वक्त नहीं लेना चाहता। श्री टी०एन० सिंह ने कहा हमारे जैसे विकासशील देश का रास्ता स्वदेशी का, सादगी का, स्वावलम्बन का रास्ता है। मेरे पास समय नहीं है कि मैं विस्तार के साथ व्याख्या करूँ। स्वदेश का, सादगी का, स्वावलम्बन का रास्ता होना चाहिए। लेकिन उसका मतलब क्या है? उसका मतलब यह है कि आज जो ये मल्टी नेशनल कंपनियों के साथ आप कोलेबोरेशन कर रहे हैं इसको बंद करें यदि आप सही मानो मैं स्वदेशी, सादगी और स्वावलम्बन का रास्ता अपनाना चाहते हैं। कुछ लोग स्वदेशी और स्वावलम्बन की बात भी करते हैं और मल्टी

नेशनल कंपनियों के साथ कोलेबोरेशन के साथ समर्थक भी हैं। दोनो चीजें साथ साथ नहीं जा सकती। मल्टीनेशनल कंपनियों के साथ कोलेबोरेशन को बंद कीजिए और जो इजारेदार हैं उनकी इजारेदारी को तोड़ें, इसके बिना देश का कल्याण नहीं है।

दूसरी बात, पांच-साला प्लान की अवधि में करीब 30,000 करोड़ रु० बुनियादी और बड़े बड़े उद्योग धंधों को स्थापित करने में लगाए गए। यह आवश्यक है क्योंकि इसके बिना हम स्वावलम्बी नहीं हो सकते। जब तक कम से कम अपनी मशीन बनाने के कारखाने न हों तब तक स्वावलम्बी नहीं हो सकते इस देश में 30,000 करोड़ से भी अधिक रुपए लगाए गए स्वावलम्बी बनने के लिए। लेकिन इसका दूसरा पक्ष यह है कि अब इतने हजार करोड़ रुपए हमने समाज में चला दिए हैं। तो जिनको हम कहते हैं कन्ज्युमर गुड्स-उप-भोक्ता सामग्रियां-उनकी मांग बढ़ेगी और उनकी मांग बढ़ेगी तो कीमतें बढ़ेंगी। एक ही उपाय है कि उनको आप नियंत्रण करें उगाही के जरिए से—कीमतों पर नियंत्रण के जरिए से और पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम के जरिए से। जब तक आप उनका नियंत्रण नहीं करेंगे तब तक ऐसी हालत में यह कैसे संभव है कि मूल्य नियंत्रण हो।

श्रीमन्, हमको मैथिली की एक कहावत याद आती है—पण्डित माखे 3 बार। एक पण्डित थे, जा रहे थे। उसके पैर में कुछ लग गया, अब उसको समझ में नहीं आता क्या करे पैर उसको नहीं समझा सका तो फिर हाथ से समझने की कोशिश की; नही समझ सका तो नाक से समझने की कोशिश की और समझ गया। तो बड़े बड़े अर्थशास्त्रियों को यह बात समझ में नहीं आ रही है क्यों महंगाई बढ़ती जा रही है। हमारे जैसे व्यक्ति को साफ समझ में आता है महंगाई इसलिये हो रही है कि जो उत्पादन के मालिक हैं उनका निहित स्वार्थ है, उन पर नियंत्रण कीजिए। उनके हाथों में सामान छोड़ दीजिये, चावल छोड़ दीजिये,

गहूं छोड़ दीजिए, डालडा छोड़ दीजिये, दूसरी चीजें छोड़ दीजिये, तो कीमतें बढ़ेंगी ही। कंट्रोल के बिना कभी भी आप महंगाई को रोक नहीं सकते। कंट्रोल आवश्यक हो गया है यदि महंगाई को रोकना है। पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम आवश्यक हो गया है यदि महंगाई को रोकना है। लेकिन ये तो दूसरी दिशा में जा रहे हैं। दूसरी दिशा में जाइएगा तो आप डूबियेगा—देश को डुबाइएगा, खुद को डुबाइएगा इसलिये हम अपील करना चाहेंगे—अगर आप महंगाई रोकना चाहते हैं तो उगाही का, प्रोक्योर-मेंट का सिस्टम लागू कीजिए, पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम लागू कीजिए। सवाल उठता है कि हमारे प्रशासकीय अंग प्रत्यंग में भ्रष्टाचार इतना क्यों व्याप्त है? इससे हम देखते हैं कंट्रोल से जनता का असंतोष और भी बढ़ने लगा है। इसलिये मेरा सुझाव है, आप जन-प्रिय कमेटियों के द्वारा इस सिस्टम को सफल बनाने की कोशिश कीजिये। जब तक आप यह नहीं करते हैं तब तक आप महंगाई पर रोक नहीं लगा सकते। ब्लैक मनी, ब्लैक मनी की बात बहुत होती है लेकिन हम लोग जो मांग कर रहे हैं कि ब्लैक मनी को रोकने के लिये कम से कम 100 रु० और उससे अधिक वाले नोटों का डिमानटाइजेशन हो, वह क्यों नहीं करते?

श्री योरोन्द्र शर्मा : क्रमागत : इस तरह से हमारे देश में जो ब्लैक मनी है उसको निकालने की बात आप क्यों नहीं करते हैं। (समय की घंटी) मैं आखिरी बात कह कर खत्म कर दूंगा। एक बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे यहां जो प्रशासकीय भ्रष्टाचार है अकुशलता है, अगर इस चीज को दुरुस्त नहीं किया गया, तो सरकार की अच्छी से अच्छी नीति सफल नहीं हो सकती है। मैं इस सिलसिले में एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। इंडियन आयल कारपोरेशन के चेयरमैन की बहाल की बात है यह सवाल दूसरे सदन में विशेषाधिकार समिति के सामने है, इसलिये मैं इस सम्बन्ध

में ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं यह अवश्य कहना चाहता हूँ कि बरौनी-मुंगेर के बीच गंगा में आग लगाई गई। जैसे ही गंगा में आग लगी तो सरकार की तरफ से एक उच्चस्तरीय जांच कमेटी बहाल की गई। इस कमेटी ने और अधिकारियों ने यह बतलाया कि गंगा में जो आग लगी उसकी वजह से ग्राम लोगों का जन-जीवन विषाक्त हो गया। उन्होंने बरौनी-रिफायनरी के जिम्मेदार अधिकारियों को सजा देने के बारे में कहा। दास गुप्ता ने उन को सजा देने के बजाय उनकी पदोन्नति कर दी है। एक कमेटी जो प्रधान मंत्री के सचिव श्री हुक्सर की अध्यक्षता में बनी थी, उस कमेटी ने यह सिफारिश की थी कि बोर्ड का चेयरमैन ऐसे व्यक्ति को नहीं बनाया जाना चाहिये। लेकिन आज तो हम यह देखते हैं कि जो भ्रष्टाचारी है, अकुशल है, उसकी तो पदोन्नति हो जाती है, लेकिन जो प्रगतिशील है, कुशल है, जो भ्रष्टाचार से मुक्त है, उसको आज पस्त हिम्मत कर दिया जाता है। आज उनका बोल वाला नहीं है। आज उनको कोई पूछता नहीं है। आज जो भ्रष्टाचारी है, अकुशल है, उसकी ही पूछ होती है। तो मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो भ्रष्टाचारी अफसर है, मंत्री है, उसको निकाल दीजिये और जो कुशल है प्रगतिशील है, भ्रष्ट नहीं है, उस अफिसर की अप पदोन्नति कीजिये तब ही देश से आर्थिक संकट दूर हो सकेगा, महंगाई भ्रष्टाचार को दूर करने और पालियामेन्टरी इस्टीमेशन को बचाने में आप समर्थ हो सकते हैं।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : श्रीमन्, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। मैं मध्य में इन्टरप्ट करना नहीं चाहता था, लेकिन मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि संसदीय प्रणाली में यह परम्परा है कि जो व्यक्ति सदन में अपना स्पष्टीकरण देने के लिये तैयार न हो, तो उस पर किसी प्रकार का लाइन न लगाया जाय, तो अधिक अच्छा हो। श्री जय प्रकाश जी के सम्बन्ध में श्री शर्मा जी ने जो बातें कहीं हैं, उसके सम्बन्ध में मुझे यह

कहना है कि एक व्यक्ति जो सदन में अपना स्पष्टीकरण देने के लिये नहीं आ सकता है, उसके ऊपर इस प्रकार का आरोप लगाना उचित नहीं है और खास तौर पर बिहार की स्थिति के सम्बन्ध में जो आपने कहा। उनका कहना है कि बिहार में भ्रष्टाचार इतना व्याप्त हो गया है कि वहां पर विधान सभा को भंग किये बिना कार्य नहीं चल सकता है। वहां की विधान सभा को दुबारा से विश्वास प्राप्त करना चाहिये तब ही बिहार की और वहां की जनता की भलाई है। यह श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण जी का कहना है।

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन्, चूंकि श्री शर्मा ने हमारा नाम लिया है, इसलिये हम कुछ स्पष्टीकरण करना चाहते हैं। उन्होंने कहा श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण जी पार्टीविहीन व्यवस्था बनाना चाहते हैं।

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : दल विहीन।

श्री राजनारायण : तो मैं शर्मा जी को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि वे शायद मार्क्सवाद के कायदे को भूल गये हैं। श्रीमन्, आपने तो पढ़ा है। श्रीमन् मैं तो मार्क्सवादी हूँ। ये पहले हमारे साथ थे, लेकिन बाद में भटक गये।

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : मैं कभी भी वी० के० डी० में नहीं रहा। मैंने पार्टी को बेचना नहीं सीखा है।

श्री राजनारायण : मैं कांग्रेस सोशलिस्ट पार्टी की बात कह रहा हूँ।

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : आप तो वी० के० डी० में हैं।

श्री राजनारायण : कांग्रेस सोशलिस्ट पार्टी से हमारा सम्बन्ध 1945-46 में था। 1948 में हम कांग्रेस से हटे। मार्क्स ने कहा—

State will wither away.

श्री उपसभापति : वह तो क्लासलैस सोसाइटी की बात कहते हैं, पार्टी-लेस की नहीं।

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : व्यक्तिगत सम्पत्ति खत्म हो जाएगी . . .

श्री राजनारायण : जब आप बोल रहे थे मैं बैठा हुआ था। हठयोग मत करिये।

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Mr. Chairman, I would ask my friend not to interrupt him because he is developing the Marxist theory.

श्री राजनारायण : बीच-बीच में ये लोग फुदकते हैं। मेरा यह निवेदन है कि अगर आज इसी को नए पर्यवेक्ष्य में जयप्रकाश जी कहते कि हम दलविहीन जनतंत्र चलाना चाहते हैं तो इनको आपत्ति क्या है ?

दूसरी बात यह कहते हैं संविधान की। तो मैं यह बता देना चाहता हूँ कि वे संविधान पढ़ ले। संविधान में गवर्नमेंट सावरेन नहीं है संविधान में 'वी दि पीपुल' हम सावरेन हैं संविधान में प्रभुता जनता में है, न कि सरकार में। तो शर्मा जी सरकार के गुलाम हैं, जयप्रकाश जी या राजनारायण नहीं। कर्पूरी ठाकुर ने जो इस्तीफा दिया है उसमें उन्होंने यह साफ कहा है कि हम जनता के पास जा रहे हैं क्योंकि सरकार भ्रष्ट है, मंत्री भ्रष्ट हैं और ऐसे मंत्री और ऐसी सरकार को हटाने के लिये जनता

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 2 p.m.

The House then adjourned for lunch at seven minutes past one of the clock.

The House re-assembled after lunch at three minutes past of the clock. **Mr. Deputy Chairman** in the Chair.

श्री सिकन्दर अली वज्द (महाराष्ट्र) आली जनाब डिप्टी चैयरमैन, मैं इस फाइनेंस बिल पर बोलने के लिये जो खड़ा हूँ तो मैं फाइनेंस पर कुछ ज्यादा बोलना नहीं चाहता, यहां बहुत काबिल लोग बैठे हुए हैं, जो बहुत जानते हैं। लेकिन इस फाइनेंस बिल में बहुत सी बातें ऐसी हैं जिनकी जड़, बुनियाद कुछ अलग है। मैं जो साल्यशन पेश कर रहा हूँ वह ऐसा है जो

यहां पेश नहीं किया जाता। मैं एक दूसरी दुनिया का आदमी हूँ, इस लिहाज से कि मैं सियासत में बहुत थोड़े ही दिन में आया हूँ, मैं अदालत का, कानून का लिट्टेचर का और शायरी का आदमी हूँ। मैंने जो पिछली मर्तबा तकरीर की थी तो उसमें शेर भी पढ़े थे। मेरी शायरी जरा मुश्किल है, यह पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट कोर्स की शायरी है। तो मुझे यह अर्ज करना है कि मैंने ऐसी सख्त शायरी पिछली तकरीर में पेश की थी, तारीखी गफ्तगू की थी। आल इंडियो रेडियो वाले बहुत कम उर्दु जानते हैं उन्होंने रात में कमेंट्री यह दी—

When Sikander Ali started speaking, it was poetry all over.

मुझे अफसोस हुआ कि मैंने कैसी संजीदा नज़्में सुनाई थीं उनको उन्होंने तफरीही शायरी समझा।

हमारा आल इंडिया रेडियो से झगड़ा पुरामा है। वहां उर्दु का हाल बहुत खराब है। लेकिन आज उनसे कुछ कहना नहीं है। मुझे यह कहना है कि मैं इस ऐवान में जो आया हूँ, "मैं खुद आया नहीं, लाया गया हूँ।"

(Interruptions)

श्री रवी राय : मर्जी के खिलाफ ?

श्री सिकन्दर अली वज्द : मर्जी के खिलाफ नहीं, आया तो मर्जी से हूँ। मैं तो सोचता था कि कांग्रेस के छोटे से दफ्तर में काम करूंगा। लोगों ने कहा कि आप जज रहे हैं ये काम बहुत छोटा है। तो मैंने कहा कि यही मैं देखना चाहता हूँ कि यह डिपार्टमेंट और हमारा आर्गनाइजेशन कैसा है। तो शायद इस बात को उन्होंने मुनासिब नहीं समझा इसलिये उन्होंने मुझे यहां भेज दिया। वह पूरा शेर यह है :

"दिले मुज्तर से पूछें रौनके बज्म,
मैं खुद आया नहीं लाया गया हूँ।"

लेकिन यहां आने के बाद देखने में यह आ रहा है कि—

“तमन्नाओं में उलझाया गया हूँ,
खिलौना दे कर बहलाया गया हूँ।”

हमारे बड़े बड़े लीडर और बड़ी बड़ी पार्टियों के लोग जो कौम को खुश करना चाहते हैं खिलौना देकर, वह देखें कि आज कौम की हालत कितनी खराब है। मैं तो एप्रोप्रियेशन बिल पर बोलना चाहता था लेकिन देहली के फिसाद के बारे में आप लोगों के भाषण यहां सुनकर मैं सन्नाटे में आ गया। लोक सभा में होम मिनिस्टर ने फरमाया कि अंग्रेज ने हमको पचास साठ नहीं, बल्कि सौ, दो सौ साल से यह जहर पिलाया और वही अब तक चढ़ा हुआ है और इसीलिये हम एक दूसरे का गला काट रहे हैं। जहर तो अपने दिलों में है, सब के दिलों में जहर है और सेकुलरिज्म का सिर्फ हम ढोंग रचाते हैं। मैं एक शायर की हैसियत से कहता हूँ कि मैंने सारा तमाशा देखा है। सेकुलरिज्म और इन्टेग्रेसन तो दिल से होता है। इन्टेग्रेसन कहां है? मैं इन्टेग्रेसन की मिसाल देता हूँ। साऊथ में हिन्दु या मुसलमान किसी हरिजन से शादी कर लें तो उनको इनाम मिलता है। उनको इनकरज किया जाता है और यहां यह हाल है कि पंजाब में किसी लड़की ने दूसरी जात के लड़के से शादी की तो पूरा पंजाब उसके खिलाफ हो गया और वह नौकरी से निकाला जा रहा है। दिल्ली में भी यही हुआ? मैं अपने यहां की मिसाल देता हूँ। एक मुसलमान लड़की ने जो औरंगाबाद की रहने वाली हैं, एक हिन्दू लड़के से शादी कर ली। मैं यह बात इसलिये कह रहा हूँ कि सिर्फ शादियों से यह इन्टेग्रेसन का मसला हल होने वाला नहीं है। यह मसला तो दिलों से ही हल होने वाला है और दिल हमारे बहुत सख्त है। तो 12 साल पहले उस लड़की की शादी हुई थी। अब उसके बड़े बड़े बच्चे हैं। वह मेरे पास आई और कहा कि दिल्ली में मैं किसी घर में एक साल से ज्यादा नहीं रह सकती। लोग कहते हैं कि यह तो मुसलमान है। हालांकि वह मुसलमान नहीं है। वह हिन्दू हो गयी है। वैदिक राइट्स से उसकी शादी हुई

है, लेकिन लोग कहते हैं कि यह तो मुसलमान थी।

‘दुश्मने मोमिन ही रहे बूत सदा,
मुझ से मेरे नाम ने क्या क्या किया,।

मैंने ओम् मेहता जी से इस लड़की के बारे में कहा तो उन्होंने कहा कि हां साहब, ऐसा ही है। मुहल्ले में रहने वालों को जब यह मालूम हो जाता है कि यह मुसलमान थी तो वे उसके मुखालिफ हो जाते हैं। इस लड़की के तीन-चार बच्चे हैं। वह नर्वस रैंक हो कर रह गयी है। फिर मैंने भोला पासवान जी से कहा तो उन्होंने मेहरबानी से एडवाक लिस्ट में उसके मकान की गुंजायश निकाली है, लेकिन दो साल के बाद उसका नम्बर आने वाला है।

‘खाक हो जायेंगे हम तुमको खबर होने तक’
हमारे यहां जो मुसीबत है उसका यह हाल है :

‘कहानी मेरी दादे जहां मालूम होती है,
जो सुनता है उसी की दासतां मालूम होती है

मैं 27 साल जज रहा। हिन्दू-मुस्लिम फसादात का जो पैटर्न है वह एक ही है उसका मुझे बड़ा गम है। मुझे रेलवे की हड़ताल का कोई गम नहीं है। ये तो मजदूरों की प्राबलम है पूना के फसाद के सिलसिले में हमारे होम मिनिस्टर साहब को इंदिरा जी ने पूना भेजा था। वह जब वापस तशरीफ लाए तो उनसे पूछा कि पूना की क्या हालत है। हमारे मिनिस्टर तो बहुत तेज चलते हैं जब इस हाऊस से निकलते हैं। बूढ़ा भी तेज चलता है। जब यहां से चलता है। उनको फॉलो करना मुश्किल हो जाता है और मुझे तकल्लफ होता है कि मेरी चाल में फर्क न आ जाए। बहरहाल मैं उन तक पहुंच गया (Interruption) मैं बड़ी सीरियस बात कह रहा हूँ, मजाक नहीं कर रहा हूँ जरा गौर से सुनें।

उन्होंने फर्माया कि वह एक हरिजन लड़की और मुस्लिम लड़के की बात थी और कुछ नहीं था। कोई फूड रायट नहीं था। मैंने सोचा अगर फूड रायट हो जाता तो कोई हर्ज नहीं था।

नेकिन होम मिनिस्टर ने हिन्दू-मुस्लिम के झगड़े को अच्छा नहीं समझा क्योंकि हमने अब तक अपने मामले की प्रीयोरिटी का तायमुन नहीं किया। ये बात गांधी जी को मालूम थी। हर कांग्रेस के जलसे में एक रेजोल्यूशन होता था हिन्दू मुस्लिम एकता पर।

परमों मैं तकरीरें सुनने लोक सभा में गया था। मैं राम के साथ वहां गया था, एक दुख के साथ गया था। ब्रह्मा जो मुझे तकरीर पसन्द आई वह शमीम अहमद की थी। बहुत अच्छी तकरीर की थी उन्होंने। उसके बाद दूसरी तकरीर श्री वाजपेयी जी की थी जो मुझे पसन्द आई। निहायत उमदा तकरीर थी। जब उन्होंने शुरू की तो उन्होंने कहा कि बड़ा नाजुक वक्त है और बड़ी नाजुक बात कहना चाहते हैं। उन्होंने बहुत सी बातें कहीं। वाजपेयी जी जो तकरीर यहां करते हैं वैसी तकरीर गवानियर में या रामलीला मैदान में नहीं करते। हाऊस में आकर उनकी जुबान बदल जाती है, मालूम नहीं कैसे। मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूं कि जो जुबान उनकी हाऊस में होती है वहीं जुबान रामलीला मैदान में या कहीं और भी होनी चाहिए। मुझे खुशी है बड़ी लियाकत है उनमें। मेरी अर्ज है कि आखिर कब तक यह मन्दिर और मस्जिद का झगड़ा इस मियासत में रहेगा। वाजपेयी जी ने यह भी कह दिया कि गोली मस्जिद से चली। इस पर मुझे ताज्जुब हुआ। मेरी अर्ज यह है कि हम ऐसी बात न करें जिससे फसाद फैले। जब लीडर कोई बात कहता है तो उसके पीछे कुछ वजन होता है।

लोग मर रहे हैं, उनको खाने को नहीं है, पीने को नहीं है लेकिन हम सिर्फ इसी झगड़े में रहते हैं कि मुसलमान कितने मरे, हिन्दू कितने मरे। शर्म की बात है। वह तो इन्सान मरे हैं हिन्दुस्तान के आदमी मरे हैं। यूं तो गांधी जी को गोडसे ने शहीद किया था लेकिन गोडसे सिर्फ एक सिम्बल था हमारी खतरनाक और जहरीली जहन्नियत का। इसलिए गांधी जी के खून के छीटें हम सबके हाथों पर हैं। हम सब के हाथों पर खून

के छीटें हैं। हमें ऐसी जहन्नियत को बदलना होगा।

मुझे खुशी है कि कुछ तबदीली आ रही है लेकिन हम पूरी तरह नहीं बदले हैं। हमारी पुलिस की हालत खराब और नाजुक है। इस मामले में हमारी बम्बई की पुलिस का भी जवाब नहीं है। हमारे होम मिनिस्टर जब पूना से तशरीफ लाए तो उन्होंने कहा कि तहकीकात हो रही है। हालांकि पूना में मुसलमानों के मकानों पर निशाना बनाए गए। हमने भी कांग्रेस के दो आदमी पूना भेज दिए थे यह देखने के लिए कि वहां क्या हो रहा है। उनकी रिपोर्ट आई तो मालूम हुआ कि वहां मकानों पर निशान लगाए गए थे। लेकिन वहां की पुलिस को इत्तला नहीं कि किसने मारा। फिसाद शुरू होने के दो दिन बाद गोली चलाई गई। बेचारे गरीब लोग गोलियां खाते रहे।

चार-पांच साल पहले 'भयुंडी' में बहुत बड़ा हिन्दू-मुस्लिम फिसाद हुआ था, बहुत से लोग मारे गये थे, सैकड़ों घर जलाये गये लेकिन बम्बई की पुलिस इगको रोकने में बुरी तरह नाकाम रही। उस जमाने में बम्बई में हमने देखा कि हिन्दुओं के मोहल्ले में हिन्दुओं के और मुसलमानों के मोहल्ले में मुसलमानों के लुटे हुए काफिले चले आ रहे थे लेकिन उनकी मदद के लिए कुछ काम नहीं हुआ। हमारे वजीर और अमीर खाना खाते रहे। 4-5 साल हो गए उनकी रिपोर्ट तक नहीं आई। आप कहते हैं कि यहा के पुलिस आफसरों को ससपेण्ड कर दो लेकिन भयुंडी में सैकड़ों घर जनाए गए हैं, सैकड़ों लोग मारे गए। लेकिन आपने वहा के आई० जी० पी० राज्याध्यक्ष को ससपेण्ड नहीं किया। वह अब तक बैठा हुआ है। मैं महाराष्ट्र में इन्क्वायरी आफिसर था। मैंने डी० एस० पी० के लिए लिखा था कि They should be prosecuted in a court of law after dismissal. उस में बड़े बड़े पुलिस वाले थे, वे कारों पर जण्डे लगाए हुए हमको सलाम करने हैं। मैंने नौकरी छोड़ दी, मैंने 7 बरस पहले नौकरी छोड़

दी थी। सुप्रीम कोर्ट में भी ऐसे जज हैं जिन्होंने मेरे जमाने में प्रैक्टिस की है।

दो बातें हैं बुनियादी तौर पर। हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब अगर कुछ मेरी जवान समझें तो बताऊं कि इस मुल्क में करप्शन और कम्युनलिज्म यही सब बुराइयों की बुनियाद है। हर जगह, चाहे कितने ही अच्छे काम हों, आधा प्लान गर्वर्नमेंट सर्वेट खा जाते हैं। मैं जानता हूँ इन ब्यूरोक्रेट्स को—जिन्होंने इस जमाने में भी कई मकान बना लिए हैं, छोटे छोटे आफिसर्स नें भी मकान बना लिए हैं। औरंगाबाद में मैं रहता हूँ—कलक्टर, कमीश्नर, सब ने जाती मकान बना लिये हैं, मैं औरंगाबाद का रहने वाला हूँ तकरीबन 2,000 रु० तनख्वाह थी, मैं किराए के मकान में रहता हूँ। मैं इमानदार आदमी के लिए मकान बनाना मुश्किल है लेकिन वहां अफसरों की कालोनीज बन रही है।

मेरी आप से अर्ज है, मराठावाड़ा के बारे में, आपसे कहता हूँ, वहां 6 लड़के गोली का निशाना बने। लेकिन यहां पर कोई रजोल्यूशन या मोशन या कॉलिंग अटेंशन भी नहीं आया क्योंकि दिल्ली वहां से बहुत दूर है। हमारे यहां ऐजिटेशन करने वाले स्टूडेंट्स की शिकायतें और मांगें ये हैं (Interruption) हमारे रेलवे के मिनिस्टर ने वादा किया था कि हमारी तरफ ब्राड गेज बनेगा, दूसरी लाइन भी कायम होगी। हमने औरंगाबाद में जाकर ऐलान किया तो लोग बड़े खुश हुए। हमारे पास आयकबाड़ी प्रोजेक्ट है 200-400 करोड़ रु० का। पहली स्टेज पूरी हो गई है, दूसरी स्टेज पर हमारी गर्वर्नमेंट ने कहा ज़िला वाले बना दें, डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल पर 100 करोड़ रु० फराहम करेंगे। (Time bell rings) में खत्म करता हूँ। मेरा कहने का मतलब यह है कि वह बैंकबर्ड इलाका है। तो उसके लिए प्लान की रकम के इलावा कुछ है वह भी मिल सकता है, उसमें हमारी मदद की जाए। यह लड़कों का जो तूफान शुरू हुआ है वह मराठावाड़ा रुकने वाला नहीं है।

जिन चोर अफसरों ने घर बना लिए हैं, लड़कों उनका घेराव ही नहीं करेंगे बल्कि उनके घरों पर कब्जा करेंगे। हमने लड़कों से कहा और हम लड़कों से जब भी कहते हैं कि हम आपसे साथ हैं लेकिन इसको हटाओ, उसको बिठाओ (Interruption) उसमें हम शरीक नहीं हैं हम नान वायलेन्स वाले हैं मिस्टर जय प्रकाश नारायण बहुत उम्दा आदमी हैं मगर वे रिमोट कंट्रोल पर काम कर रहे हैं। भाई, जनता पर कहां रिमोट कंट्रोल चलेगा? वल्लोर के दवाखाने से बिहार की जनता पर कंट्रोल नहीं चलेगा। वह तो चोराचोरी बिहार में गांधी जी ने जो किया दूसरी बात थी। आज अगर लड़कों को इस तरीके से दूर से कहा जाए तो इससे काम चलने वाला नहीं। हमने अपने लड़कों से कहा हम आपके लिए हैं, लेकिन नायक को हटाओ, शंकर राव को लाओ—इसमें हम आपके साथ नहीं हैं। न मैं नायक का आदमी हूँ न शंकर राव का आदमी हूँ। हम सिर्फ यह चाहते हैं कि महाराष्ट्र का सर बुलंद हो।

आजकल बम्बई में शिव सेना ने एक हंगामा मचा रखा है। दिन में कत्ल हो रहे हैं। मैंने चीफ मिनिस्टर से कहा कि हमको बता तो दें कि पुलिस ने कितनों को अरेस्ट किया, कितनों का चालान किया, कितनों को कांफिक्ट किया? लेकिन उन्होंने अब तक यह नहीं बताया, हम नहीं कहते शिव सेना का कांग्रेस से ताल्लुक था। अगर हमको यह मालूम हो जाता तो हम बता सकते कि शिव सेना का हमारे साथ कोई ताल्लुक नहीं था। हमसे पार्लियामेंट के अंदर पूछते हैं—शिव सेना की क्या जरूरत है आपको? हमारे कोई एग्जिमेंट है?

बम्बई में एक बच्चे को हमने रुक्का लिख कर भेजा—मैट्रिकुलेट फर्स्ट क्लास पास बच्चा था, कमिश्नर के पास ले गए कि इसको नौकरी दे दो। उस वक्त बम्बई के कमिश्नर प्रधान थे और मैं उनके यहां बैठा था। वहां पर एक पाकिस्तानी आया जिसको ग्राइडेन्टीफिकेशन की

फिरत थी। मैंने उसको आइडेंटिफाई कर दिया। मैंने उसको ज़रा रोक लिया। इसलिए रोका ताकि प्रधान ने जो काम किया था, वह मैं उम पाकिस्तानी को दिखलाना चाहता था। जिस लड़के को मैं अपने साथ लाया था। वह वहाँ पर खड़ा था। मेरे कहने पर उसको पुलिस में कास्टेबल बना दिया गया। तब हमने ताकिस्तानी से कहा कि यह लड़का मुसलमान है और यह कमिश्नर हिन्दू है। मेरी सिफारिश पर इसको अभी हुकम मिल गया है। पाकिस्तानी डम बात पर बड़ा हैरान हुआ। तब मैंने कहा कि हम हिन्दुस्तान में फक्ष के साथ रहते हैं और पूरी तरह से जिन्दा हैं। यहाँ अक्सर पढ़े लिखे लोग और व्यूरोक्रेट मुतासिब हैं, लेकिन आम मुसलमान और हिन्दू कम्युनिस्ट नहीं हैं और यह बहुत अच्छी बात है।

मुझे आप माफ कीजियेगा क्योंकि मैं यहाँ के कायदे और कानून में अभी अच्छी तरह से वाकिफ नहीं हूँ। आपके इसरार पर अब मैं कुछ शेर सुनाता हूँ।

जिन्दा में भी खिचे रहे दारो रसून से हम।
रहते हैं 'सरकशा' में बहुत बांकपन से हम।
गुलदोस्ती ने खार का सूगर बना दिया।
मिसले नसीम शाद हैं, मागे चमन में हम।

(गुल की मोहब्बत ने कांटों से भी मुहब्बत ब्रसखा दी। जिस तरह से बाग की मुवह की हवा फलों और कांटों में से खुशी से गुजर जाती है उसी तरह से हम भी अपने वतन के चमन में इस तरह से खुश रहते हैं।)

करते हैं बज्मे शेख में तारोके बरहमन।
कहते हैं हाले शेख हरिक बरहमन से हम।

(यानी जब हम हिन्दू के पास जाते हैं तो कहते हैं कि असल में मुसलमान क्या है और जब मुसलमान के पास जाते हैं तो कहते हैं कि असल में हिन्दू क्या है। इसका नतीजा यह होता है, जैसा कि इकबाल ने कहा है :-

जाहिदे तंग नज़र ने मुझे काफिर जाना।
और काफिर यह समझता है मुसलमान हूँ मैं।

दो सौ बरस में वज्द सिराजो-वली के बाद

उठे हैं झूमने हुए खाके दकन से हम।

शुक्रिया।

SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN (Tamil Nadu):
Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, peculiarly this country of ours has two Finance Ministers—one is Mr. Chavan and the other is 'Black-money'. One Finance Minister has presented the Finance Bill. Black money and the other so-called financiers and money-lenders, they are all responsible for the conditions that are prevailing in this great country of ours. We have a Parliament here, and we are all Members of Parliament. Our Finance Minister is here. The Black money is also having a Parliament, a parallel one. 'Black-money' is the Finance Minister there and the monopolists are Members of that 'Parliament', and the financiers in this country—the Tatas, the Birlas, the Dalmias and the Goenkas—these people form conspirators to bring down the wealth and the greatness of this country. They are running a 'parliament'. It is very unfortunate that in our country these things continue to exist even after 25 years of independence.

Sir, how is this black money being used in this country? For example, ever-silver was taxed. Excise duty was increased. But the Government do not care to know how much ever-silver stock was available with the wholesalers in this country. They simply announced an increase in tax. Then the merchants and the wholesalers do not want to sell these things at the original rate. They sell at the increased rates. The Government does not take any action to see whether they sell the original stock at the old rates or at the revised rates. Take, for example, cigarettes or tobacco. The stocks available with the wholesalers are not accounted for and they go underground. They come out after the taxation proposals are out and they are sold at the increased rates. Therefore, I would suggest that hereafter, when the taxation proposals are

placed before the Parliament, the stock available with the manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers must be taken into account and they should not be sold at the revised rates. I may inform you, Sir, because of this, about Rs. 500 crores is converted into black money. I know, Sir, in ever-silver business alone, many people have become lakhiers because of this increased rate. The price of one tumbler was increased to Rs. 6 or Rs. 8 from Rs. 4 as soon as the taxation proposals were out. And that money is not accounted for, and that money is not shown in the accounts. That money is thus converted into black money. Therefore, the Government themselves are responsible for the black money that is being manufactured in the country. And how this black money is being distributed? I may say, Sir, there are about 200 financiers in this country; their headquarters is Bombay. And they are distributing the black money to small merchants, film producers and so many people throughout India. These people take money from the financiers on heavy interest. There is no account, no deed but only words to the effect, "I have given you Rs. 4 lakhs or Rs. 5 lakhs or Rs. 10 lakhs. And the interest is 24 per cent." Now, it has been increased to 36 per cent. No accounting, no transaction deed, but they get the money. And in turn, what they do? The film magnate who produces a film gives an actor Rs. 10 lakhs. There is a case in Tamil Nadu, Sir. There is an actor—I should not name him because he is not here in this House—who takes Rs. 10 lakhs but gives an account for Rs. 75,000. He has openly said in one of the meetings and it has been published in the local Press in Tamil Nadu that he was taking Rs. 10 lakhs for a film. It is a fact that he was taking Rs. 10 lakhs. But he says that he is utilizing the money to help the poor and the downtrodden and that he is giving on donations. And in this country of ours where there is a Prime Minister and where there is a Home Minister, he is bold enough to say that he is getting black money. It is a fact, and he is utilizing that money. And that gentleman, you will be surprised to know, Sir, was granted an interview by the reverted Prime Minister of India for 30 minutes. I may say, Sir, there is a case against him under the Foreign Exchange (Regulation) Act.

And the Prime Minister of India is the appellate authority. If there is a case against a government servant or if he is under suspension, he cannot see the appellate authority whereas this gentleman, who receives black money and which he has accepted, against whom there is a case under the Foreign Exchange (Regulation) Act—it is under investigation and he is being interrogated at Madras—comes to Delhi to see the Prime Minister and he is granted an interview for 30 minutes. I ask, Sir, if this gentleman goes back to Madras, will the Foreign Exchange authorities who are investigating the case be bold enough to take action against him?

SHRI RABI RAY : Is he in politics also?

SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN : Yes, I should not say so because he will say that I am politically motivated or that I am against him. I am only putting the fact before you, Sir. Suppose, he goes back to Madras, will the investigating officers be bold enough to interrogate him as boldly as they could have done before he saw the Prime Minister? This is not allowed in the case of a Government servant. This is not allowed in the case of an ordinary citizen of India. But, this has been allowed in the case of this particular man. And, this is how our Government, which is very honest in unearthing black money, is dealing with this case. How can our Government unearth black money?

Sir, the Government of Tamil Nadu passed a resolution in the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly to give them the power to find out black-money because they are the people at the spot. They know who has got black-money. Therefore, they passed a resolution to the effect that the Government of Tamil Nadu must be empowered to unearth black-money. But no reply has been sent by the Government of India so far. Mr. Chavan says that they are very serious about unearthing black-money. They say that it is their responsibility to unearth black-money. It is creating a damage to our economy but still the Government of India have not sent any reply. May I ask the hon. Minister as to what action the Government of India has taken with regard to that resolution which

has been passed unanimously by the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly?

Sir, another thing that I want to say is about these financiers and then there is a set of moneylenders in this country. They come from Kabul and they are called Pathans. They have no passports and they pass through different ways and they are found throughout India. There are thousands of Pathans and Kabuliwallas in this country. They come here with no money. I know, Sir, in Madras these people come and do business. Within one month they purchase a motorcycle and within six months they purchase cars and after one year they become financiers and they are also giving money to the film-world. These things are taking place in our country. There is a Government here, there is a Finance Ministers here but they are not able to check these things. Sir, when I visited Calcutta last time I found about ten thousand of these people, who are moneylenders, who are blood-suckers and they are sucking the blood of the salaried employees of India. What action has been taken by the Government? These people do business here and take the money to their own country. If that is so, then what sort of a Government is here? They say that there is a big Government and that they have defeated this country and that country but they are not able to tackle this problem. Sir, in this way. I may say that crores of rupees are going out of this country to Pakistan and to other countries. They are responsible for the condition of the Central Government employees, which is very bad in this country. These pathans only approach the salaried employees. For Rs. 100 they charge an interest of Rs. 10 and they are asked to give a promissory note for Rs. 500. They are taking a promissory note for Rs. 500 and paying them only Rs. 100 and charge an interest of Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per month for Rs. 100. This is what is taking place. If a Government servant takes unfortunately Re. 1 or Rs. 5 or Rs. 10 even as gift Vigilance Department comes immediately and he is arrested. The currency note is marked and given to another police officer. He goes and gives it to him and then he is arrested. But, these cheatings by pathans

are not coming to the notice of our Government. Why are they not taking any action? Why are they not taking any action against people who are having black-money? Is it because—and I charge—that black-money is being utilised once in every five years by the ruling party for their election funds. Therefore, they do not want to take action. Therefore, Sir, the existence of black-money—Finance Minister—should be completely wiped out. There should only be one Finance Minister and that must be Mr. Chavan. There should be only one Prime Minister and that must be Smt. Indira Gandhi. Then only, Sir, the economy of this country will be all right. Otherwise whatever else you may do—you may put it in writing in 200 pages or 500 pages or 1000 pages of Appropriation Bill etc., etc. nothing will happen. What has happened in Gujarat, what has happened in Bihar and what is going to happen in Bihar will also happen to the Government of India. Government should tackle properly these black-marketeers and those who have got black-money. Our Government says that so much black money is in this country. They do not know. There is a lot of black money in this country Railway employees have gone on strike. From tomorrow onwards all the Central Government employees are going on strike. P. & T. Employees are also going on strike. The Government are not interest in arresting these people who are openly telling that they are getting black money. They are not interested in arresting these people who are moneylenders, who are charging heavy interest, who are foreigners and sending money outside the country and the Government do not want to take action against them. They would take action immediately against Mr. Fernandes who is the leader of the railway employees. Therefore, something is wrong with the Government of India. Unless and until they correct themselves, Sir, I may tell you, the democracy in this country would definitely fail. If democracy fails in this country the whole responsibility is that of the ruling Party, the Indian National Congress and the Government in power today. Therefore, unless and until these things are rectified. I may submit to this August House, the living conditions would not improve in this country.

Finally let me finish this speech by making an appeal to the hon. Minister. Do you not know that there are so many financiers in Bombay? Can't you arrest them as you arrest a Government employee who takes Rs. 5 or Rs. 10 as gift, as you arrested George Fernandes? Is your vigilance so weak, is your Enforcement Directorate so weak? Then why are you sitting here in power when these uncivilised acts are being committed in this country in the name of democracy? Why are the Ministry and the Government still there? They say that it is a civilized Government. It has got international fame. Sir, I am speaking for the down-trodden. I am myself an ordinary worker and, therefore, I could only speak this way. Therefore, this black money has to be unearthed. Those who are so-called financiers have to be arrested. They must be taken in streets and shown to the people of India. Why has the railway strike come up? It is because these honourable gentlemen. Therefore, they must be arrested and they must be taken in the streets. Then only this Government can prosper, the assurance that they have given in the year 1971 would be implemented and the Prime Minister's slogan 'garibi hatao' would also be implemented. Then only they can see that 1976 will be theirs or else you know what is happening with regard to the railway strike. You are using 'bullets', definitely the Indian working class and the people of India in the year 1976 through The 'ballot' would change this Government. That is going to happen, that is what I wanted to submit to this House.

Thank you.

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS (Assam): Mr. Deputy Chairman. Sir, this year's Budget, I believe, I think so, has some bright features and I must say that the Finance Minister was really sincere and serious in his attempt to restore health to the economy although the budgetary instrument had its own limitations.

The significant features according to me are two or three. Firstly, he has made a very significant increase in allocations towards the core sector, like coal, steel, non-ferrous metals, Railways, power, fertilizers. He has also increased the budgetary support to agriculture and in the allied matters.

And, therefore, from this point of view one can say that this Budget is a growth-oriented one. There is no doubt about it, but the question in my mind is, what happens to the increased allocations if the price rise is not controlled. If the price rise goes on like this then this increase in allocation will lose its meaning.

The other feature that has struck me is that this time the indirect taxation is mostly on luxury goods and not on items which are for common man's use and that is a very good feature. But, Sir, the point is when you levy indirect taxes on any commodity, there is a general reaction on all commodities and it spreads to the whole economy.

Now, he has also given some relief to the middle-class people, tax relief. That is a good feature, there is no doubt about it. He has given some incentives for production. He has also announced some incentives yesterday for such industries which are going to convert the use of oil-run machines into coal-run machines. These are some good features. There is no doubt about it.

But I have some objections and some grievance about only two items. One is, I think the Finance Ministry should have spared the postcard. It does not fetch you any huge amount. Postcard is used by the common people and that could have been spared. Secondly, the Finance Ministry, on the basis of the recommendations made by the Wanchoo Committee, have lowered the marginal taxation at the highest slab from 97.75 per cent to 77 per cent. Now the Wanchoo Committee made so many recommendations. The Finance Minister caught hold of only one in the hope that this will act as an incentive towards disclosure of income, this will help in improving tax realisation, this will help in improving savings and, perhaps, investment too. These are the expectations of the Finance Minister because of which he has lowered this taxation at the highest slab. I wish his expectations are fulfilled. But I have my doubts. I have a grave doubt and I say it today that after one year the Finance Minister will have to come to this House and tell us that his expectations were not fulfilled. Because tax evasion does not

depend on how much tax amount one has to pay. Those who evade tax, it becomes part of their character. Whatever may be the amount that one has to pay, if one is a habitual evader, one will evade always. It does not depend on the amount of tax that is to be paid. Therefore, I am afraid, the Finance Minister will be disillusioned and he will have to come back and tell us so.

Now, Sir, Mr. Chavan, upto now, has placed four budgets before us and in these four budgets, now levies amounted to more than Rs. 1,000 crores. The Central tax revenue has grown during his period from Rs. 2,457 crores in 1970-71 to Rs. 4,326 crores in 1974-75. This is a good achievement. This also indicates his the courage and the push that the Finance Minister has tried to put into our budgetary system. But each year—this is the point—we find that the actual deficit becomes always larger than what is originally estimated. Now, Sir, I do not want again to give the figures of every year. I will come to last year's figures only. I humbly submit that this country cannot afford any longer to have such high deficits. Last year in my speech, if you look at the records, you will find that while the estimated deficit was given as Rs. 87 crores, I said it cannot be lower than Rs. 250 crores; it may go even upto Rs. 300 crores. When the Finance Minister placed the Budget in the House, he said the deficit was Rs. 650 crores. And I was really shocked. Later on, the other day, he has come with the cheering news that it is not 650 crores but it is Rs. 320 crores. The news is very good that it is not Rs. 650 crores but is only Rs. 320 crores. But still it is much higher than Rs. 87 crores estimated originally. I would like to ask Mr. Ganesh and the Finance Ministry how did it happen? You declared at the time of presentation of the Budget that the deficit in 1973-74 was going to be Rs. 650 crores and now you discover that it is Rs. 320 crores. How did it happen? Who made mistake in calculations and estimate? It is a very serious mistake and not a matter of joke. You tell the country that it is Rs. 650 crores and after a month you come to us and say it is Rs. 320 crores. This is something very serious. I would request the hon. Minister to look into this matter as to how this happened.

Now, the annual price rise is 27 per cent. I have my doubts whether this Budget, in spite of the bright features I have pointed out, will be able to control the prices because already from the 1st week of March to the 1st week of April, there has been a price rise from 4 to 5 per cent. I do not know what has happened in the meantime. This is going on. Now, Sir, the estimated deficit of Rs. 125 crores for 1974-75 is sure to be larger. I say this deficit of Rs. 125 crores that you expect for this year is going to be larger than Rs. 125 crores for 5 valid reasons. It is not that out of a dream or out of some airy conception I am saying this. But I say this out of 5 valid reasons that the deficit is going to be larger than Rs. 125 crores and again he will have to come back at the end of the year and say the same story.

Firstly there is the food subsidy. For this food subsidy you have allocated Rs. 100 crores this year. Last year the expenditure on food subsidy was Rs. 251 crores. I do not know on what basis you have reduced it. After all you are going to release 8 million tonnes of wheat through the public distribution system. Out of that 6.5 million tonnes will be indigenously produced wheat while 1.5 million tonnes would be Russian. To release this much of wheat through the public distribution system, that is, 6.5 million tonnes of indigenous wheat you will have to subsidise to the extent of Rs. 136 crores and the freight and distribution costs of 1.5 million tonnes of Soviet wheat would come to Rs. 70 crores. So the total will come to Rs. 206 crores. Then there is the subsidy to be given on inferior cereals and there is a small profit on rice. Taking all these into consideration the total food subsidy is bound to be Rs. 220 crores which will be Rs. 120 crores more than what you have estimated and this will go to add to the deficit.

The second factor is the D.A. for which you have made a provision of Rs. 120 crores. But the D.A. is calculated on some basis, on some principle. You cannot keep the D.A. static when the prices are steadily rising. The D.A. will remain at the same level only if the prices could be stabilised for 12 long months and that is not going

to happen. Therefore on this account also Government will have to spend at least Rs. 100 crores more. I am sure about that.

Thirdly, the Government has assumed that there will be no increase in the budgetary provisions on loans and grants to the States because of the Award of the Sixth Finance Commission. It is an assumption made on a wrong basis. If you work out the figures the actual net transfer to the States is likely to decline from Rs. 2,862 crores of 1973-74 to Rs. 2,765 crores in 1974-75. If it declines naturally the States will fall in deficit and they will ask for assistance from the Centre. Ultimately in this country whatever deficit the States may suffer from it becomes a burden on the Centre. Moreover the D.A. of the Central Government employees will increase; you will be compelled to do that. If you do that the D.A. of the State Government employees also will have to be increased. If you fail to stabilise the prices the D.A. will have to be increased. Once you increase the D.A. of the Central Government employees the State Governments will have to increase the D.A. of their employees also and they will have to face further deficits. And the deficits of the States will ultimately fall on the Centre and the Centre's deficit is bound to increase.

The fourth factor is the provision in the Budget for drought-prone areas which has been put at Rs. 23 crores. On what basis they have arrived at this figure I do not understand. I will not give the figures of the Third Plan or of the first three years of the Fourth Plan, but I will refer to what happened last year. In 1973-74 the Central assistance alone for the drought-prone areas was Rs. 320 crores and in fact in 1972-73 it was Rs. 370 crores, Central and State assistance taken together. If this is our experience I do not know on what basis you have allocated only Rs. 23 crores this time for that purpose. After all, even though the monsoon may be very favourable, in this country even then there will be drought and famine in some parts of the country or the other. I therefore think that the amount allocated for this purpose is very very low and you will have to spend much more on this account.

The fifth factor is the Railways. According to the Railway Board every million tonne of shortfall in the target for 1974-75 would mean a loss of Rs. 4 crores. This is the calculation made by the Railway Board itself. What is our past experiences? Our past experience is that throughout the Fourth Plan the highest tonnage achieved by the Railway Board was 203 million tonnes. If that was the highest achieved in the Fourth Plan period, on what basis do you hope that this year you are going to increase the tonnage to 217 millions? I do not think it is a realistic calculation. Therefore, on this account also the Railways are going to lose and their estimated income will not materialise. There will be a deficit to that extent and the Central Government will have to go to the aid of the Railways and their deficit will increase.

All these factors taken together lead me to conclude that the Central deficit this time is not going to be less than Rs. 500 crores or Rs. 600 crores. I say this not to create a scare, but to warn the Ministry, so that the Government can take some advance action where necessary. I am going to make some suggestions to meet such a situation. If the deficit goes up to Rs. 600 crores, it would be a very dangerous situation. This country cannot any longer afford to bear such huge deficits. From these calculations and conclusions I think the Budget is not anti-inflationary. On the other hand, the Budget is likely to increase the inflationary pressures, because the demand-pull effect of deficit financing will be reinforced by the cost-push factors arising from Rs. 138 crores of railway fare and freight hike, Rs. 270 crores of budgetary imposts and Rs. 480 crores of petroleum products price increases. You must be realistic that inflation is not going to decrease as a result of the present Budget, but there is a likelihood of increased inflationary pressures. (Time Bell).

Since you have rung the Bell, I have to cut short. There are five main causes of the inflationary situation: (a) unprecedented increase in money supply both to the Government and the public; (b) vast unaccounted money; (c) cost-push effect of indirect taxes and demands for higher wages without corresponding rise in productivity; (d)

slow rise in production because of power and raw materials shortage; and (e) halting or delaying of production by organised labour in the form of strikes and Bandhs. These are the main internal factors helping inflationary pressures.

I do not want to go into details, because there is no time. Take, for example, money supply this year and last year. Last year the money supply was Rs. 9,011 crores as on 15th February and this year as on 15th February it is Rs. 10,530 crores. From this you can understand how expansion in money supply is going on in this country. In the case of Reserve Bank credit to the Govt., it has slightly come down, but treasury bills outstanding has gone up. The net result is that the supply of money to the Government has gone up. Government is spending this money without a corresponding increase in productivity, i.e., production of goods and services. The credit given to business has not gone towards increasing productivity in industry. Therefore, whatever money they get ultimately finds its way into the speculative market. In substance we may say that if the lending rates are 12 to 15 per cent and prices increase by 27 per cent, it amounts to the banking system acting as a subsidising agent for hoarding and speculative purposes in a very big way.

Last year we were assured that there would be credit squeeze and that the Reserve Bank was taking steps towards that end. We know the result. The Reserve Bank fixed a limit of Rs. 450 crores in November, 1973 but ultimately the gross credit increased by Rs. 1,019 crores between October, 1973 and April, 1974. This only means that the credit squeeze has completely failed, and if the Reserve Bank fails to control the commercial banks, I do not know how you can have any control over the economy. It is a very serious matter that despite all the steps taken by the Reserve Bank to squeeze credit, they have failed for various reasons into which I am not going. And this failure does not inspire confidence in us to hope that in the future the Reserve Bank will be able to control or squeeze credit. If you do not do it and if money comes and goes like that, and if money comes to the market through excess

credit to the business houses, to Government and so on, you will not be able to control it.

Some friends have spoken about the black money. Black money is a very dangerous thing, it is eating into the vitals of our economy. There is no doubt about it. And some steps should be taken about black money also.

I suggest a few measures to fight this inflationary situation. Firstly, there must be a determined curb on deficit financing by substantial economy in Government spending, by redesigning some of the prestigious, by elimination of unproductive expenditure and by elimination of wasteful expenditure caused by faulty and long procedures. In this connection, I would request the hon. Minister to go through the Reports of the Public Accounts Committee and he will be horrified to find how much money—I was there for two years in the Public Accounts Committee—crores of money goes down the drain because of either negligence or indifference or long procedures or delays. These things can be corrected. These are the ways by which we can cut down expenditure.

My second suggestion is tightening the credit squeeze, putting it at a maximum of Rs. 500 crores of expansion. Take all possible steps to do it with determination. Third is increasing production of mass consumption goods. Fourth is, no import of any luxury goods at all and the existing luxury goods industries of this country must be meant only for export. Fifth is that all policies and programmes of the Government must be re-evaluated in terms of their impact on prices. And then the sixth is very important—if you mean business, if you mean to do something for this country, if you really want to fight inflation, apart from the economic measures that I have suggested, some administrative measures are necessary. And the most important thing is that you must bring to book the hoarders of unaccounted money, and also the speculators, the profiteers and the adulterators. If the existing laws are not adequate, change the laws or pass a new Act and the punishment given to these fellows should be rigorous. The present punishment is nothing. Ten years' rigorous

imprisonment should be the minimum. Unless the Government takes these measures with an iron hand, I do not think they can meet the situation.

Another thing that I will now say will not be very sweet to many people. I am in favour of the workers' right to strike. But their right to strike should not mean that in this very critical situation of this country they will halt or delay production or interrupt production. Similarly, the right to lockout also should not be exercised freely. My submission is that if it is possible, voluntarily let the trade unions of this country decide not to have strike for three years and compel the capitalists not to have lockouts. Looking at the situation today, I feel compelled to say—and this may be very unpleasant to some people and unpleasant to me also—that strikes and bandhs are a contributory factor towards inflationary pressure because they halt or stop or delay production. Therefore, if such a thing cannot be achieved voluntarily by mutual consultations, my submission is that at least for three years strikes and lockouts should be banned in this country at least in the public sector industries, if not in the private sector industries.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have to wind up.

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS: Finally, my suggestion is that the Ministry of Finance should streamline the tax collection machinery. Today the machinery is very weak. I would invite their attention to the report of the Public Accounts Committee, the Estimates Committee and so on. They will find how weak is the tax collection machinery. I will not only request but urge upon them to improve the working of this machinery to raise its efficiency. If you can do that you will be able to fight inflation. For example, it is very interesting to note that the film stars evade the taxes most. The Government decided to have a special kind of organisation called the Film Circle or something like that for that purpose. But as far as I have seen in the Public Accounts Committee the experiment has failed. I do not know why it has failed. Therefore, steps should be taken to improve the functioning of that kind of

organisation to realise the maximum possible taxes from these filmstars. Similarly in the case of lawyers, doctors and self-employed engineers the Government should take some definite steps to compel them to pay the taxes which are due from them.

श्री भूपेन्द्र नारायण मंडल (बिहार) :
 उप-सभापति जी, अभी जो फाइनेंस बिल इस सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत है इसके पहले रेलवे वजट भी पास हो चुका है, जनरल वजट भी पास हो चुका है, अप्रोप्रियेशन बिल भी पास हो चुका है, लेकिन हम समझते हैं कि यह जितना भी काम हुआ है इस काम के पहले जिस बात पर बहस होनी चाहिए थी उस बात पर बहस नहीं हुई है। बहस इस बात पर होनी चाहिए थी कि हिन्दुस्तान का जो सबसे बड़ा सेनापति मानिकशाह था उसने एक स्टेटमेंट दिया था जिसमें उन्होंने कहा था कि आज हिन्दुस्तान में अगर कोई क्राइसिस है तो वह लीडरशिप की क्राइसिस है। उनका यह कहना कि हिन्दुस्तान में लीडरशिप का क्राइसिस है और दूसरी तरफ जो स्थिति आज हिन्दुस्तान में मौजूद हो गई है, आज ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि सरकार जिन्दा रहेगी या हिन्दुस्तान की जनता जिन्दा रहेगी, इस तरह की समस्या इधर हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर मौजूद है। एक तरफ जनता का जीवन खतरे में पड़ा हुआ है, दूसरी तरफ सरकार का जीवन खतरे में पड़ा हुआ है और तीसरी तरफ मानिकशाह जैसे लोगों ने यह स्टेटमेंट दिया है कि यहां पर लीडरशिप का क्राइसिस है। इसलिए इस बात पर विचार होना चाहिए, इस दृष्टि से विचार होना चाहिए। मेरा अपना मत है कि मानिकशाह ने जो कुछ कहा है वह ठीक ही कहा है अगर आज किसी बात की कमी है तो इस बात की कमी है कि जिनके हाथ में शासन है उनमें लीडरशिप की योग्यता ही नहीं है। क्यों नहीं है? इसके बारे में जहां तक मैंने विचार किया है, मैं इस नतीजे पर पहुंचा हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान की क्या रियेलटी है, उसकी क्या वास्तविकता है, उसको आंख से आंझल करके यहां का शासन चलाने की कोशिश जो 26-27 वर्षों से की गई है, उसी का नतीजा यह

हुआ है कि आज इस देश में ऐसी स्थिति पैदा हो गई है कि हिन्दुस्तान में गरीब के लिए आज जीना भी दूभर हो गया है ।

जितनी बार बजट आया है, उन बजटों में हम समझते हैं कि शायद ही कोई अभागा बजट ऐसा होगा जो संतुलित बजट होगा । शायद वेशी से वेशी बजट जो इस हाउस के सामने आये हैं, शुरू से लेकर अब तक, हम समझते हैं कि अधिकांश बजट डेफिसिट बजट हैं । और डेफिसिट बजट का क्या मतलब होता है । डेफिसिट बजट का मतलब होता है कि सरकार का खर्चा वेशी और उसकी आमदनी कम । अगर वह सरकार किसी एक वर्ष में अपनी आमदनी से वेशी खर्च कर ले लेकिन उस खर्च का उपयोग ऐसे ढंग से हो कि जिस से देश का उत्पादन उस खर्च को मम्हाल सके तो उस से कोई हर्ज नहीं होता, लेकिन बराबर यही होता आया है कि सरकार का खर्चा वेशी और आमदनी कम और डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग बराबर होती जाती है, नोट अधिक छापे जाते हैं, महंगाई बढ़ती जाती है और उत्पादन कम होता जाता है और इसी का नतीजा हुआ है कि आज इस तरह की महंगाई मौजूद हो गई है कि जिसमें लोगों का जीना दूभर हो गया है । क्यों इस तरह की बात है ? क्योंकि आज जो शासन चलाने वाले लोग हैं, जो सरकार चलाने वाले लोग हैं उन्होंने जो प्रशासन यंत्र खड़ा रखा है वह पहले से बहुत बड़ा है । पहले ही यह यंत्र काफी बड़ा था लेकिन जैसे जैसे समय बीतता गया है उसके साथ साथ प्लानिंग बगैरह करने के साथ साथ उन्होंने इस शासन यंत्र को इतना बढ़ा लिया है कि उसके कारण अनुत्पादक खर्च बहुत बढ़ गया है और आज हम बजट में क्या देखते हैं कि प्लान के लिए जो रुपया दिया गया है वह तो दिया ही गया है लेकिन दूसरी तरफ पुलिस के लिए भी काफी रुपया बजट में दिया गया है । क्योंकि सरकार यह जानती है कि जो काम हम ने अब तक किया है उस में जो हमारी विफलतायें हुई हैं उन के

चलते लोगों में जो उभाग आ रहा है उस को रोकने के लिए हम को पुलिस की जरूरत पड़ेगी, सेना की जरूरत पड़ेगी । इस लिए सरकार ने पुलिस डिपार्टमेंट को मजबूत करने की कोशिश की है जैसा कि इस बजट से मानूम पड़ता है । इसलिए सरकार जब तक इस रियलिटी को नहीं समझेगी कि जनतंत्र में सरकार जनता की नौकर होती है, जनता की सेवा के लिए होती है, जनता को सुख सुविधा पहुंचाने के लिए होती है, इस बात को सरकार जब तक नहीं समझेगी तब तक उस का बजट भी उस दृष्टि से नहीं बनेगा और जनता को उस से फायदा नहीं हो सकेगा । इसलिए सरकार को पहले इस बात को समझने की जरूरत है । इस लिए जहां जनरल मानेकशा ने कहा है कि देश में लीडरशिप का क्राइसेस है वहां मैं समझता हूं कि उस का एक इंप्लीकेशन यह भी है कि रियली आम जनता जो इस देश की मालिक है जो इस सरकार की मालिक है उस बात को सरकार नहीं समझती है और इसलिए गलत तरीके से बजट बनता है जिसके चलते इस तरह की स्थिति देश में कायम हो गयी है । इसलिए अगर अभी भी सरकार समझती है कि उस को देश को सम्हालना है तो वह समझे कि वह जनता की नौकर है, वह जनता की सुख सुविधा के लिए यहां है और ऐसा समझ कर उस को दूसरे तरीके से बजट बनाना पड़ेगा जो योजना बनी है वह किस के लिए बनी है ? क्यों बनी है ? क्या योजना इसलिए बनी है कि दिल्ली में एक तरफ से दूसरी तरफ तक आठ, आठ और दस दस मंजिल के मकान बनवा दिये जायें, जो देश के बड़े बड़े शहर हैं उन में केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से या दूसरी सरकारों की ओर से सहायता दे कर बड़े बड़े मकान बना दिये जायें ? क्या इस के लिए केन्द्र सरकार का काम दूसरों को सहायता देना है ? क्या नौकर बहाल कर देना ही सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का काम है ? लेकिन इस ढंग से, ऐसा कर के जनता को राहत नहीं मिल सकती । आज गवर्नमेंट की मशीनरी कैसी चाहिए इस बात पर सोचने की जरूरत है, लेकिन इस बात पर कभी सोचने का

कष्ट सरकार ने नहीं किया है। मैं चाहता था कि देश की मालिक जनता है और यहां पर जनता का राज चलता है तो क्यों गवर्नमेंट के नौकरों द्वारा ही सारे का सारा काम चलाया जाए? क्यों नहीं जनता में उस काम को बांट दिया जाय? इस तरह की व्यवस्था क्यों नहीं होती है। इस तरह की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि जो सरकारी काम हो उसको लोगों को पार्ट टाइम काम दे कर वह काम उन से कराया जाय जिस से सरकार का खर्च कम हो। इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था के बारे में सरकार क्यों नहीं सोचती है। मैं इस संबंध में सरकार से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस विषय में सोचे। जहां मकान वगैरा बन रहे हैं यह मकान बनाने का सिलसिला अभी खत्म कर देना चाहिए जब तक कि देश में इस तरह की हालत है।

जहां तक यह महंगाई का सवाल है, डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग का हाल है इसमें आज सबसे पहला काम है इस महंगाई को खत्म करना। इस महंगाई को खत्म करने के लिए अगर कोई काम हो सकता है तो इसके लिए दो काम करने पड़ेंगे। एक तरफ तो जो बजट आता है उस बजट को संतुलित बजट बनाया जाए और दूसरा काम उसमें यह करना चाहिए कि उत्पादन को बढ़ाने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए। उत्पादन को बढ़ाने की कोशिश करने के लिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि उस ढंग से उत्पादन बढ़ाने की कोशिश न की जाए जिस तरह से आज तक सरकार उत्पादन बढ़ाने की कोशिश करती आ रही है। उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार को यह करना चाहिए कि देश की वह जनता, जिसके पास कोई रोजगार नहीं है, कोई काम नहीं है ऐसी जनता को रोजगार देने का काम सरकार करे। सरकार अपनी योजना में, अपने विकास में अपने विकास के आधार पर यह रखें कि कितने लोगों को काम दिया और उसके जरिए से क्या पैदावार हुई। इसी को आपको मापदंड बनाना चाहिए।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान के हर आदमी हर बालिग, जो देश के कानून के मुताबिक बालिग

है उसको सबसे पहले रोजगार देना चाहिए और रोजगार देने के साथ एक मिनिमम मेहनतनामा, उसकी आमदनी कायम कर देनी चाहिए। मेरा सुझाव यह भी है कि 10 गुणा वेशी आमदनी से किसी की आमदनी नहीं बढ़नी चाहिए। इस ढंग से देश का जो आर्थिक क्षेत्र है उस आर्थिक क्षेत्र का पुनर्निर्माण सरकार का करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर इस ढंग से देश का काम किया जाए तो देश के हर बेरोजगार को काम मिल जाएगा और थोड़ी-थोड़ी आमदनी होनी शुरू हो जाएगी।

दूसरे जो टेक्नोलाजी और साइंस जानने वाले लोग हैं और जो दूसरे यंत्रों को जानने वाले लोग हैं ऐसे लोगों के जरिए टेक्नोलाजी में आविष्कार किया जाए। अगर इस ढंग से छोटे पैमाने की और प्रति व्यक्ति उत्पादन बढ़ाने वाली कोई टेक्नोलाजी में नया आविष्कार किया जाए और उसके मुताबिक प्लान चलाया जाए तो मैं समझता हूँ कि देश की काया पलट सकती है। लेकिन यहां के जो लीडर हैं, जिन लोगों ने शुरू में राज काज चलाया है वे लोग विदेश चले जाते हैं—अमरीका, इंग्लैंड या दूसरी जगह—और जो कुछ उन्होंने वहां देखा है, वहां की शान-शौकत देखी है उसकी नकल उतारने की कोशिश इस देश में की जाती है। इसके कारण ही आज देश में इस तरह का स्थिति कायम हो गई है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस और ध्यान दे और फिर से जो काम करने की पद्धति है, प्लान की जो पद्धति है उस पद्धति में आमूल परिवर्तन करे।

अगली बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि आज पूरी तरह से यह बात साबित हो चुकी है कि जब तक इस देश की खेती नहीं सुधरेगी तक तब उद्योग धंधे का काम भी ठीक तरह से नहीं चल सकता। इसलिए अगर इस देश में कोई काम सबसे पहले हो सकता है, तो वह खेती को बढ़ाने का काम हो सकता है। खेती को बढ़ाने के काम में जिन बातों पर विशेष जोर दें वह यह है कि सबसे पहले यह काम होना चाहिए कि हर खेती को पानी मिले।

और इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ, हिन्दुस्तान के हर खेत में पानी मिले, इसके लिए बड़े बड़े कैनल वगैरह नहीं बना कर, छोटे छोटे नलकूप खेत में देकर उसके जरिए से पटाने का प्रबंध सरकार अब तक करती तो सारे खेतों में वेशी नहीं तो कम से कम कुछ न कुछ उपज तो निश्चित तरीके से होती और देसी खाद से जैसे गोबर वगैरह या कंपोस्ट की जो खाद होती है इसके जरिए भी काफी पैदा किया जा सकता था, सरकार इस तरह की नीव हमारे खेत में डाल देती, उसके बाद हम दूसरी खाद फर्टिलाइजर का भी प्रयोग कर सकते थे, हाई यील्डिंग सीड का भी प्रयोग कर सकते थे। सबसे पहले पानी का इंतजाम इस बात को कर देना चाहिए था।

दूसरी बात यह करनी चाहिए थी कि जिस देश में हर आदमी को देश का मालिक होना है उस मुल्क के हर आदमी को थोड़ा भी लिखने पढ़ने का ज्ञान, साक्षरता, भी सिखा देनी चाहिए इसके लिए प्राइमरी एजुकेशन कंपलसरी कर देनी थी। आज तक भी, 27 वर्ष के बाद भी, यूनिवर्सल कंपलसरी एजुकेशन इस देश में नहीं हो पाई है।

आज इस देश में हालत यह है कि जिस प्रकार समाज के विभिन्न वर्गों में असमानता है उसमें जमीन और आसमान का फर्क है। उसको क्यों करना चाहिए। चाहे कोई भी क्षेत्र हो, हमें उसमें देश की काया को पलटने की जरूरत है। लेकिन इस काम को अब तक सरकार ने नहीं किया है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ सरकार को इन सारी बातों को करना चाहिए और अगर अब तक वह करती तो हम समझते हैं कि प्रोडक्शन के खयाल से भी, जितना प्रोडक्शन है, हम उन्नति कर सकते थे, लेकिन जिस बुनियाद से चल कर हम विकास की ओर चल रहे हैं उसमें यह देश उतना पैदा कर रहा है या नहीं कर रहा है, मैं नहीं कह सकता हूँ। और अगर कर भी रहा है तो मैं उस धन को बेकार धन समझता हूँ जिस धन के जरिए हिन्दुस्तान के 40 प्रति शत लोग अभी भी गरीबी के स्तर के नीचे हैं और यह जो अभी स्थिति है, जब महंगाई बढ़ गई है, उसमें हम समझते हैं देश के 50 प्रति

शत लोग गरीबी की लाइन के नीचे आ गए हैं। ऐसी हालत में हम समझते हैं, जो कुछ काम सरकार का अब तक हुआ है, वह काम नहीं के बराबर हुआ है, नष्ट करने वाला काम हुआ है। इसलिए फिर से गौर करना चाहिए अपने प्लान के ऊपर और अपने ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के ऊपर भी। मैं साथ ही साथ यह भी कह देना चाहता हूँ कि यह सरकार एकांगी सरकार है उस सरकार में बैठे हुए जो लोग हैं वे सारे के मागे एक ही तरह के लोग हैं, एक ही तरह से सोचने वाले लोग हैं। इसलिए इस शासन में ऐसे लोगों को लाना चाहिए जिनका बराबर से शोषण हुआ है और जिनके ऊपर बराबर शासन होता रहा है ऐसे लोगों को अधिकांश में शासन में लाना चाहिए और उनके जरिए से शासन का काम चलाना चाहिए। जो अपने को बुद्धिमान समझते हैं, शासन चलाने लायक समझते हैं वे भले ही उनके सलाहकार का काम कर सकते हैं लेकिन मालिक बना कर उनसे काम नहीं लेना चाहिए। लेकिन इस काम को अपने स्वार्थ के लिए उन लोगों ने अब तक नहीं किया है। इसी का नतीजा हुआ है कि देश में क्राइसिस आ गई है और अगर मानिक शा कहते हैं, देश में क्राइसिस आफ लीडरशिप है, तो मैं समझता हूँ देश में क्राइसिस आफ लीडरशिप है, क्योंकि आज की लीडरशिप और आज की जनता में जो एकात्मकता होनी चाहिए, जो आइडेन्टी-फिकेशन आफ इन्टरेस्ट होना चाहिए, आइडेन्टी-फिकेशन आफ थिंकिंग होनी चाहिए, वह नहीं है और इस तरह की शासन व्यवस्था ने इस तरह का नतीजा इस देश में पैदा किया है जो हमारे सामने है। इसलिए मैं सरकार को सुझाव देना चाहूंगा कि सरकार दूसरे रास्ते से चले जिस रास्ते को मैंने बतलाया है।

SHRI HARSH DEO MALAVIYA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I am sorry to say that I cannot feel enthusiastic about the Finance Bill, 1974 because, to my mind, it fails to solve any of the problems which are besetting our economy. What are these problems? What are the factors which have contributed to this continuous decline in

our economy? I would recount them like this: Our recourse to deficit financing, growing inflation and disproportionate money supply. As a result of all these things, the prices have been continuing to rise and during the last two years the price rise has been as much as 42 per cent and there is scarcity of all the essential commodities for the common consumer. But the things are available in the black market provided you can pay a higher amount. You can pay the money and get anything you like. Unemployment is increasing and someone has estimated that it is increasing at the rate of ten thousand per day. Adulteration today has attained monstrous proportions in all things. There is a parallel economy, the black money economy which is operating in this country, and we have failed to do anything about it. There is all-round corruption, from the top levels to the bottom and we in the administrative machinery have failed to do anything to check this.

Naturally, Sir, this all-round deterioration has contributed to the productive effort of the nation. We have many production programmes. We have many steel plants and steel is in the sector which we call the core sector. Now, Sir, I would like to take a look at our core sector, that is, the steel sector, the 'corest' of the core, if I may call it.

In the matter of steel production, during the Fourth Plan period, we have made no progress and the production of steel has remained stagnant. We can have some satisfaction that we have built an extra capacity to increase our production by about 7 lakh tonnes and we can take some satisfaction that the first stage in the Bokaro steel plant has been completed. But the targets for the Fifth Plan are likely to remain unattained. It is expected that by the end of the Fifth Plan we shall have a capacity of about 11.4 million tonnes of steel ingots and our target of having 7 million tonnes of finished steel is expected to remain a dream. If we are very optimistic and place our operational ratio as 80—85 per cent, then the total steel available to us at the end of the Fifth Plan would be about 9 million tonnes of ingots only. This is a severe shortfall and it will

mean that our engineering industries which we have planned and our other industries will remain stagnant and will not be able to develop. As a result of this, most of our new schemes which we have visualised in the Plan will remain only on paper. This is the state of affairs now. I am talking about the steel sector, the core sector, which is the most important sector.

At the same time, what are we doing? On the one hand, we are short of steel and, on the other, we have decided upon a programme to export steel and also to import steel! The world market prices are very high. We are short of steel and we are exporting our steel and we are importing steel at very high world prices. In the case of aluminium, we are in short supply. But we have drawn up and undertaken a long-term policy to export aluminium! We have a growing shortage of newsprint. But we are expecting the delegation from Bangladesh and we want to sell the newsprint to Bangladesh. I fail to understand these things. Why can't we see that such contradictions do not remain in our policies? We know the arguments that will be advanced. They will say that we must earn foreign exchange and all that. But that does not help.

Another very important thing for our economy is coal and the Coal Mines Authority today, Sir, says that 52 lakh tonnes of coal are lying at the pitheads and they are not able to remove it. Sometimes there are fires also and so many times it has been pointed out in this House. It is true that because of our difficulties with regard to the railway wagons, a sizeable percentage of our coal production, quite substantial, is being exported by the road transport. Sir, we still need, according to export estimates, about 9,000 wagons per day to take our coal all around. But we are given only about 7,600 wagons which is very very short of what we need. It is extremely unlikely that the target of 90 million tonnes of coal production set for 1974-75 will be attained.

Sir, when such is the state of our economy, we have suddenly developed a new love for multi-national corporations. We seem to feel that huge multi-national corporations should be invited to our country

and they will solve our problems. References have been made in this House to General Motors, the biggest multi-national corporation of the world, and one of the most notorious, who have been permitted to join hands with Hindustan Motors. Furthermore, the notorious Imperial Chemicals, the ICI, a subsidiary of the ICI in West Bengal, have been given licence for 4-crore project for the manufacture of aniline. It is a basic ingredient for dyes and all that. Now, there were Indian entrepreneurs in West Bengal whose applications have been lying in the shelves of bureaucrats, who have not been given permission. Then, we have the public sector undertaking, the Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd., Bombay. It has been producing aniline with a capacity of 11,000 tonnes. Instead of increasing our capacity, we are going in for multi-national corporations.

Our softness towards monopolists continues—not only continues but it enhancing. Figures have been given in this House. Between September 1973 and January 1974, 349 Letters of Intent and 248 Industrial licences were issued to large business houses. We are encouraging our Birlaji. Our love for multi-nationals has grown so much that we are encouraging our Birlaji to become a multi-national fellow, and he has gone to Thailand and the Government of Thailand has approved a two hundred million dollar project to set up a plant by the Birla group of industries to produce staple fibre, etc. in Thailand. I do not know what is happening. I can understand Government to Government joint sector projects. There are such projects being built. We are talking about this matter with Egypt, with Yugoslavia and others. But why should we permit a notorious, a corrupt monopolist of this country, Birla, to go and invest in another country and exploit the people there and earn a bad name for our country?

Sir, our people continue to live in dire poverty. The per capita availability of food-grains was 480 grams in 1965; it has now come down to 417 grams. In terms of calories, as against 3,000 calories necessary for a man, the actual availability is only 1900 calories, that is, less than what is available in Ceylon or Pakistan.

In the background of such a situation, we have chosen to trust the wheat trader. What is the result? The result is coming out. This is going to prove very costly. According to the *Times of India* of April 26, farmers in the Hapur region of U.P. are selling wheat to dealers at Rs. 125 a quintal. Dealers in turn sell it at Rs. 165 a quintal. The corresponding figures for last year were Rs. 81 and Rs. 83 a quintal. Then, there is a report from Rajasthan. In Rajasthan, wheat is selling at some places at Rs. 175 and Rs. 200 a quintal. In Udaipur, Alwar, Bharatpur, Bandikui, Ganganpur, traders are buying wheat at Rs. 135 per quintal and selling it at Rs. 165 a quintal. And in the process they are not paying 'Mandi' tax or sales-tax, and the Government is being cheated of lakhs and lakhs of rupees which would otherwise accrue to them. I have got reports that the Inspectors of the Food Corporation of India who have to certify that the product is worthwhile take bribe before certifying. This sort of things are going on.

And, Sir, there is no control, as pointed out by my hon. friend, over plan expenditure. The plan expenditure in the last year and before also was frittered away in non-plan expenditure. It is a tragic story and I need not go into the details. It is very well-known. In October, 1973 the Reserve Bank of India had said that there would be an expansion of monetary supply by Rs. 650 crores only. But within six months of the declaration, about Rs. 450 crores had already been injected into the economy by way of credit expansion. And further increases are going on. The Government of India and the Finance Ministry seem to have no control over the Reserve Bank, whose officers seem to be super-bosses and who do not care even for our Finance Minister.

Sir, I am sorry to say, and I am constrained to point out that we seem to have forgotten the basic tenets which we had in our mind, which we had set before ourselves when we started on our path after attaining Independence. We have too much talk of pragmatism and of production. All kinds of crimes are being committed in this country in the name of increased production. There is an utter failure to realise

the intimate connection between production and the pattern of ownership. If the pattern of ownership continues to be of an exploitative nature, the increase in production, whatever it is, is not going to affect anybody. It is not going to affect the nation's wealth. We have failed to bring about any change in our production relationships. We could do it, Sir, by working in the parliamentary way, through parliamentary democracy. It is not so easy to bring about the changes in the social set-up. Nevertheless, we could do something. And the sector where we could do it was the agricultural sector. In the agricultural sector, we introduced our land reforms. Had we made our land reforms a thorough success, the area on which affects 80 per cent of our population lives, we would have brought about definite changes. But what happened? Landlords have been replaced. But the landlords have been replaced by a set of kulaks, rich peasants. And the former landlord is now a rich peasant. A new class has arisen, which represents 7—10 per cent of the population in the village. It controls the entire economy of the village. And furthermore, retired Generals, retired civilians and retired officers are going to the villages and settling there as gentlemen-farmers—a capitalist penetration into our agricultural economy. Agricultural economy of a capitalist type has assumed serious proportions. I would like to point out that the capitalist farmer and the rich peasant are united together. Together they form a veritable base of reaction, together they form a powerful force and do not allow the economy to move in the desired direction. Sir, let us remember the history of Germany. In Germany, the Prussian Junkers, the big landlords were never touched. They remained in power and became capitalists and big industrialists. So, the combination of village feudal reaction and modern capitalism created a type of society which gave birth to Hitler. And that is happening today. The continuing trend towards reaction in this country, the rise of fascist forces in this country, is the direct result of our failure to effect any structural changes in our economy.

It is pitiable that we seem to think that we now depend upon market mechanism

and economic incentives for our fiscal, monetary and prices and incomes policies. It is really the traditional *laissez-faire* economy. Let us not talk of socialism. We have bid good-bye to socialism. We are soft to the rich. We could very easily and very efficiently round-up in one night 700 railway-men because there was going to be a strike but we have not yet rounded-up 70 hoarders of this country. If we can act with strength, if we can prevent the black-market functioning and if we can round-up the hoarders and black-money dealers, the men who corrupt our society, it can go a long way to solve our problems. But, we are very efficient so far as arresting workers' leaders are concerned, so far as arresting railway employees' leaders are concerned—we could round-up 700 of them in one night—but we cannot arrest those who corrupt our society. So, Sir, I would like to say that it is time that we wake-up. All is not lost.

Sir, one of the heartening news which has come to us is the news about the public sector. The 1972-73 Report on the Working of the Industrial and Commercial Undertakings shows that we are now making a profit of Rs. 17.74 crores. The losses have been written off. Some of our factories and some of our enterprises are earning profits. Of course, some are still running at a loss. But, by and large the inherent strength, the inherent power of a public sector undertaking—the power which was visualised by Jawaharlal Nehru—is asserting itself today. The public sector in India today has turned the corner. But, this is not enough. The people are restless. The policies which we are pursuing today have to be changed. We need courage and we need a strong will and we need to rely upon the people. Reliance upon multi-nationals, reliance upon capitalists, reliance upon monopolists is not going to help and unless we wake-up in time and unless we make the necessary changes and bring about adequate policies which are necessary for the Government, there is going to be a big blow-up. Either we change or we be prepared to be washed away in a deluge which will sweep this country. This Finance Bill is no solution to these problems.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Habib Tanvir. Not here. Shri Sardar Gurcharan Singh Tohra. Not here.

श्री महाबेव प्रसाद वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक गज़ल है :

‘भंवर से लड़ो तुन्द लहरों से जूझो,
कहाँ तक चलोगे किनारे किनारे ।’

मैं तो सिपाही रहा, 1921 से स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में रहा। 1947 में आजादी आयी, नौजवानों ने मोर्चा मांगा जातपात से लड़ने के लिए, आप ने उस को धकेल दिया जातिवाद के जहर की तरफ। जनता ने मोर्चा मांगा प्रान्तीयतावाद के खिलाफ लोहा लेने के लिए, आप ने गलत ढंग से भाषा और प्रान्त का सवाल उठा कर मुल्क को टुकड़े टुकड़े होने के रास्ते पर लगा दिया। किसान ने मांगा पानी और आप ने उस को दिया पत्थर। बाहर से मुल्कों से अनाज अरबों रुपये का मंगा कर आप खाने लगे और देश तबाह हो गया। सारी जो हमारी करोड़ों जनता है उस ने अपने हाथ के लिए काम मांगा, आप ने पैदा किये बिरला, टाटा और डालमिया और आज यहां बैठे बैठे रोना रो रहे हैं बिरला का, टाटा का और डालमिया का। वह आप के हाथ से नहीं हट सकते। आप उन को नहीं दूर कर सकते। आप ने ऐसा रास्ता बनाया है कि जिस में वह पैदा हों। उस रास्ते पर चल कर आप उन को शिकायत कर के दूर नहीं कर सकते। आप हुकूमत चला नहीं रहे, हुकूमत आप को चला रही है। आप बिरला, टाटा को हटा नहीं सकते, बिरला टाटा के हाथ में कठपुतली की तरह से आप नाचेंगे और नाच रहे हैं। हमारे मित्र कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के सदस्य ने एक सुझाव दिया आज। सुझाव क्या था कि बिरला, टाटा को हटाने के लिए एक दूसरा सिस्टम हो, कंट्रोल हो और उसके मायने है कि कड़ाही में जल रहे हैं, उछल कर हम चूल्हे में गिर पड़ें। मतलब यह है कि नौकरशाही आज जन-जीवन के ऊपर इस तरह से बँठी हुई है कि वह अपने पंजों से सारा खून बूस रही है। अब आप

बिरला, टाटा से छुट्टी लेकर इसके हाथों में सत्ता देना चाहते हैं? मैं कहता हूँ सारे सबालों को आपको बुनियादी ढंग में देखना होगा।

जनतंत्र को भी आप बचा नहीं सके हैं। आप उस आंधी के पत्ते की तरह से उड़ते चले जा रहे हैं जिसमें कोई शक्ति नहीं है। इसलिए कहता हूँ कि आप इसको कंट्रोल नहीं कर सके। मैं एक मिसाल सिर्फ आपको देता हूँ। आठ महीने भारतीय क्रांति दल की ओर से चुनाव में प्रचार कार्य करता रहा हूँ। अन्तिम 12 दिन मैं उस क्षेत्र में था जहाँ से हमारे प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री बहुगुणा जी लड़ रहे थे। हमारे प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री जी चुनाव में थे और माननीय इन्दिरा बहन भी वहाँ गई हुई थीं, हवाई जहाज से। उनकी मीटिंगें भी हुईं। मैंने उन्हें बहुत नज़दीक से देखा। वहाँ कम से कम आधे गांव में, अगर 400 गांव रहे होंगे तो 200 गांव में मैं खुद गया हूँ। जिस दिन चुनाव हो रहा था उस दिन सुबह से लेकर शाम तक लगभग 40 केन्द्रों में घूमा हूँ।

मैंने देखा कि कई लाख रुपये वहाँ खर्च हुए। कितने हजार कम्बल बंटे, कोई गिनती नहीं, कितना रुपया बंटा कोई सीमा नहीं, कितनी गाड़ियां इस्तेमाल हुईं कोई गिनती नहीं। इलैक्शन के रोज 300,400 से कम गाड़ियां नहीं चली। मैं आपसे गलत ब्यानी नहीं कर रहा हूँ। मैं आदर्शणीय नेहरू जी का पक्का सिपाही रहा हूँ। स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में मैंने 13 बार ज़िन्दगी मौत का फँसला लिया और 13 बार बच कर आया हूँ। लेकिन मुझे इस बात को देखकर दुख हुआ कि आप का सारा रेवेन्यू, आपका सारा पुलिस का विभाग उस इलैक्शन में लगा हुआ था। मैं जिस जिले में था उस जिले में मैंने अपनी आंखों से देखा पुलिस का सिपाही, पुलिस का सब-इस्पेक्टर वर्दी पहने कांग्रेस वालियन्टर्म के साथ झडा लिए हुए कैनवैसिंग कर रहा था। मैंने उनसे पूछा कि क्या आप दरोगा है तो उन्होंने कहा कि आप वर्दी नहीं देख रहे हैं। मैंने कहा मैं इसलिए तो पूछ रहा हूँ कि आप इतना खुला कनवैसिंग कैसे कर रहे

है। वह जवाब देते हैं कि हम तो सरकार के कर्मचारी हैं और सरकार बहुगुणा की है। इसलिए जो हुकम बहुगुणा जी का है वह कर रहे हैं। आपको जो करना हो कर लेना। मैं इसमें क्या कर सकता था इसलिए चुप रहना पड़ा। इतना होने पर भी मैं दावे के साथ कहता हूँ कि बहुगुणा जी अगर जीत भी सकते थे तो हजार, दो हजार में इससे ज्यादा वोट वह कभी भी हासिल नहीं कर सकते थे मगर वे जीते 24 हजार से यह एक करिश्मा है। मैं आपको मिसाल दे रहा हूँ कि ऐसी हालत आज हमारे देश में है। हम बेकाबू हैं कुछ करने के लिए।

मेरा कहना है कि महंगाई बढ़ती जा रही है आपकी कोशिशों के बावजूद, भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ता जा रहा है आपके सारे प्रयत्नों के बावजूद, बेरोजगारी बढ़ती जा रही है आपकी सारी कोशिशों के बावजूद, क्यों? क्या देश में दिमाग की कमी है? क्या हमारे देश में अर्थ शास्त्री नहीं हैं, हमारे देश में वैज्ञानिक नहीं हैं? क्या 27 साल की आजादी के बाद हम इस तरह के आदमी नहीं पैदा कर सकें जो देश की समस्याओं के समाधान का ठीक रास्ता हम को दे सके? मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ इसमें किसका दोष है, जिस को आप दोषी मानते हैं? सन् 45 के अन्दर जापान ध्वस्त हो गया, जर्मन ध्वस्त हो गया। एक मकान जर्मनी में नहीं रहा ... और आज, 25 साल की आजादी के बाद, उधर जापान को देखिए, जर्मनी को देखिए। आपके ऊपर क्या बीती? एक छोटा सा मुल्क इज़राइल—मैं उस बात में नहीं जाना चाहता कि अरब वाले ठीक रास्ते हैं कि इज़राइल—मैं तो उसके जीवट की बात कर रहा हूँ, 2 ज़िलों के बराबर 35-36 लाख की उसकी आबादी है, साल में एक इंच पानी नहीं बरसता, एक नदी नहीं, सारा देश रेगिस्तान है। सन् 1952 में वह वजद में आया, जिस दिन से वजूद में आया उस दिन से तलवार और बंदूक के साथे में उठ रहा है और उस मुल्क में निर्माण के काम में बे करिश्में दिखाए हैं जो दुनिया की आंख खोल सकते

हैं। हमारे यहां नदिया हैं, पहाड़ हैं, हमारे यहां खदानें हैं, हर तरह की आबोहवा है, सारी सुविधा है। मुझे चह्हाण साहब बताएं वह दिमाग हिन्दुस्तान में कब पैदा होगा जब इन सारे मादनीयात और सारे गिफ्ट्स के बावजूद देश भूखों मर रहा है, इसका जिम्मेवार कौन है? कौन उसकी जिम्मेदारी को लेना चाहता है? बहिन इंदिरा जी लेना चाहती हैं? उनकी हुकूमत लेना चाहती है या 27 साल की लीडरशिप लेना चाहती है? कब तक रोना रोएं? बदलिए रंग अगर आप गरीबी दूर करना चाहते हैं। मेरे पास समय नहीं है डीटेल में जाने का, न यह मौका है, लेकिन एक बात बताता हूँ, गरीबी दूर करने का नारा केवल धोका है? क्या आप गरीबी और जातपात को दूर नहीं कर सकते थे? आप आज की तालीम के रहते देश में केवल ध्वंसकारी नौजवान पैदा कर रहे हैं जिससे देश का रचनात्मक सृजन नहीं हो पा रहा है। आप गरीबी अकेले तौर पर दूर करने का सपना मत देखें; आप जनतंत्र की भावना में जनतंत्र की सुरक्षा मत देखिए; आप धन के दुरुपयोग में और बेहूदा तौर से दबाव डाल कर वोट देने का जो तरीका है उसमें जनतंत्र की सुरक्षा मत देखिए। आप आजादी का सपना भी भूल जाइए क्योंकि ये जातपात और यह आज का भ्रष्टाचार और आज की तालीम, यह प्रांतीयता, यह बढ़ती हुई आबादी, ये सारे के सारे प्रश्न एक दूसरे से ऐसे नत्थी हैं कि अगर अकेले गरीबी दूर करने का प्रयास किया जाए तो निष्फल होगा, इनके रहते आजादी रुक नहीं पायेगी जैसे आप रावण को मारना चाहते हैं, कुम्भकर्ण और मेघनाद के रहते; दुर्योधन को मारना चाहते हैं उसकी सेना के रहते, कंस को मारना चाहते हैं मुष्टिक, चारूर और कुवलया पीढ़ के रहते। गरीबी के पास भी उक्त समस्याओं की एक सेना है, उस सेना को बगैर तबाह किए आप गरीबी दूर करने की बात नहीं कर सकते हैं, केवल देश को धोका दे रहे हैं, केवल झूठी बात कर रहे हैं। कोई प्लान आपका सफल नहीं होगा जब तक उक्त सारी समस्याओं से जुझेंगे नहीं। अकेले दिल्ली में करोड़ों और अरबों रु० की इमारतें

बनती जाती है। एक साल में दिल्ली में जितनी इमारतें बनती हैं, शायद 25 साल की आज़ादी के बाद भी 7 लाख गांवों में इतनी कीमत की इमारतें नहीं बनी होंगी। यह दिल्ली हमारे देश की राजधानी है। आप किस किस की इकानामी के ऊपर देश को उठाना चाहते हैं? किसान के गेहूं की बात करते हैं। आपको क्या लज्जा नहीं मालूम होती, जो किसान गेहूं पैदा कर रहा है आप उसको 105 रु० क्विंटल दाम देते हैं जब कि सारी और चीजें बाज़ार में चौगुने दाम पर उसको लेनी पड़ती हैं? आप उसको लूट रहे हैं। 200 रु० की कीमत का मैटोरियल एक ट्यूब वेल की मोटर मशीन पर लगता है जिसके दाम 4,000 रु० चार्ज किए जा रहे हैं। अगर आप चाहते हैं इससे देश उठेगा? क्षमा कीजिए, मेरे पास समय नहीं है लेकिन अंत में मैं आपको चन्हाण साहब, चैतवनी देना चाहता हूँ कि देश का तकाज़ा है, देश की जनता का तकाज़ा है और नेहरू की बेटी इंदिरा जी के हाथ में शासन की बागडोर है, मुझे उनके प्रति बड़ी श्रद्धा है, लेकिन उनके ऊपर एक हिस्टोरिकल, ऐतिहासिक, जिम्मेदारी है क्या इन्दिरा जी इस जनतंत्र की रक्षा कर सकती या नहीं, अथवा इन्दिरा जी इस देश को रास्ता दिखा सकेंगी या नहीं, या अकेले अपने सिर पर सारी कांग्रेस सारे देश का बोझ लेकर जनतंत्र को, प्रजातंत्र को समाप्त करेंगी? इतिहास क्या कहेगा? यह ऐतिहासिक जिम्मेदारी उनके और कांग्रेस के ऊपर है।

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I have tried to go through all the important points made by hon. Members in the debate on the Finance Bill which is being considered in this hon. House. The major points which have been made are somewhat on the same lines as were made during the debate on the Budget itself. The major criticism which has been made is on expected lines. The hon. Member, Dr. Kurian, on the one side, has said that the Budget and the Finance Bill are a sort of surrender to the monopolists and the richer classes of the country and . . .

DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN (Kerala): With his sweet voice, he is enthusiastic about his surrender.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: This is the way he interprets my voice. Now, you can see how he can interpret the Budget. This is the taste that he has.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He only wants to provoke you, so that your voice is louder.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Nobody can provoke me to raise my voice, but certainly my voice will take its own volume naturally. The main point they were making and the criticism made was that it has shown undue concession to a particular class of people, particularly those who are supposed to be the upper classes of the society, the richer classes, the monopolists and so on. I would like to say that this is far from the truth. This is an accusation which is motivated by certain political considerations. I can very well understand such things from some Members who have got a particular way of looking at the Government's approach to problems and Government's programmes. I would like to take that point itself first. We have reduced the rate of taxation not only of any particular class of people. Certainly it has been reduced. If we have reduced it, it is reduced apparently at the highest level, but the result of it is going to be a reduction of taxation at all levels. We have also specifically reduced the taxation at the lowest level. The normal exemption from direct tax was at the level of Rs. 5,000 income. It has been raised to Rs. 6,000. Some hon. Members made a suggestion that it should be raised to Rs. 7,500 and some said it could be even at the level of Rs. 10,000. I would like to say that though it has been raised to Rs. 6,000, as a matter of fact it is going to be higher than Rs. 6,000. In some cases we have allowed exemption from income-tax of certain contribution to the provident fund, etc. In practice the exemption comes to more than Rs. 7,000, may be up to Rs. 7,500. In the same way the deduction is going to be made applicable to all levels of taxation. Even then some Members can ask why it

is being done. Once they accept the position that the deduction is made applicable at all levels, then certainly they will be able to appreciate why it is done. Incidentally, they have also raised the question of black money. It is also a very major question that we are facing in managing our economy in general. I think I had gone into it in greater detail when I replied to the debate on the Budget itself. I had gone into details about what was being done on the problem of black money and how we were trying to deal with it. But I would like to repeat it because there are some new Members in this hon. House and many new Members have participated in this debate. Although they are speaking for the first time, I am sure they would be knowing about it. Even then it is my duty to recapitulate for their benefit what we are doing for attacking the problem of black money. It is in this context that they will see why we have resorted to this new measure of reducing the level of taxation.

As far as black money is concerned. I will enumerate some of the things. Firstly, what we have done is the provision made through the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 1972, for acquisition of immovable properties, where they have been undervalued at the time of transfer, as such undervaluation facilitate generation and circulation of black money. This is one aspect. For that matter, I would suggest that if the new Members possibly refer to the Act itself they may know more about it. Then there is provision made through the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 1972 that no suit to enforce any right in respect of any property held 'benami' shall be instituted in any court unless the property has been disclosed to the Income-tax Department. The same Act also contains certain measures for strengthening the valuation machinery of the Department to check tax-evasion through under-valuation. These were the steps which have been taken, because some hon. Members did make a reference to it, as to where this unaccounted money goes. I think one of the Members did make a mention that this black money brings about some sort of distortion in our economy. This is way in which the black money is utilised. It is utilised to purchase properties; it is utilised to pur-

chase property in somebody else's name. Sometimes it is property purchased by paying a higher price, but it is shown at a very low level in the transactions which are registered. So, in order to check that, these two amendments were resorted to. The third is that the Finance Act, 1973 provides for partial integration of agricultural income with non-agricultural income for tax purposes, absence of which has been a fruitful source of tax-evasion. It is well known that in order to evade the tax effectively, recourse has been made to agricultural income because agricultural income was not liable for taxation. Therefore, it was very convenient for people to show that this is the agricultural income and therefore it is free from taxation. In order to avoid this or to take away this opportunity from the evaders, we have introduced this new measure in the last Budget. The fourth is that the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1973 contains many provisions to curb black money, such as increased powers of search and seizure, stricter provisions for penalty and prosecutions for tax-evasion, additional powers of survey, compulsory maintenance and audit of accounts and plugging of numerous loopholes in the tax laws.

These are very important administrative measures which are necessary and the law has to be strengthened to enable the administration to act in this way. Fifth is the reduction in the rates of income-tax proposed through the Finance Bill, 1974. I think this also should help fight tax-evasion. I have said somewhere else—perhaps I have said in this House also—that if we ultimately see the problem of unaccounted money, the black money, it arises out of the evasion of taxes. Therefore, the major effort or the major attempt to prevent the creation of black money is to prevent the evasion of taxes. And this is going to be the most effective method of doing it. There are many ways that have to be resorted to, to have this achieved. And I think this is perhaps one of the important steps towards that. And a very important high-power committee consisting of eminent people appointed by the Government in 1970-71 made this recommendation. And we decided, after careful consideration, that this is one of the ways. I do not know

whether this is the final answer to the problem and I do not know who has found the final answer to any problem. But certainly we have to make efforts out of the experience that we gained, and this is one of the measures suggested. And we thought that this could be one very effective way of controlling the evasion of taxes. Sir, I think this has been done not as some sort of gift to anybody. It is done with a view to avoid evasion of taxes. It is a very important experimental measure, as I would like to point out. Let us see what effect it has, and it is our hope—personally I can say that it is my confidence also—that it will certainly help us to curb this evasion of taxes by this method. So it is no surrender. It is no concession. It is a deliberate, well-considered policy to control the evasion of taxes. If the hon'ble Member is to think in constructive terms he will be one with me . . .

SHRI RABI RAY: He is himself not convinced.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: If you are prepared to think constructively you may accept it but if you cannot . . .

DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN: A little interruption if you do not mind. In your main statement you say that control of black money is possible by controlling tax evasion itself because it is a wrong understanding of the sources of black money. This, I think, is the basic defect of the Wanchoo Committee report itself. Black money is not a stock but a flow of resources. That flow arises from investible resources arising from the wrong channel of consumption pattern or wrong investment. This investment of black money continuously generates black income. Unless black income and black investment is controlled you cannot control black money as a flow. And this, I think, is the basic defect. If you try to say that only tax evasion is the source of black money, that I think is not looking at the problem correctly.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Well, Sir, this is one of the controversial debates which has given birth to this thinking. It is true that wrong consumption pattern and wrong in-

vestment methods give birth to black money. I am prepared to accept it but the wrong consumption and wrong investment also are born out of certain created money, and that money is created by evasion. This is what I am trying to say.

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY (Uttar Pradesh): What about import licences?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: This is part of it. This is the sort of thing that happens. As far as import itself is concerned there is nothing wrong about it. As far as investment is concerned, there is nothing wrong about it basically. As far as certain consumption is concerned there is nothing wrong about it. But the wrong starts taking shape when the wrong use is made of consumption, wrong use is made of the investment and wrong use is made of imports also. Therefore, it is no use using the word here and there.

Therefore, I do not agree with the hon. Member that evasion has nothing to do with it. Evasion is a method of creating unaccounted money.

DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN: One of the methods.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I am also resorting to this as one of the methods. I am not saying that this is the method and there is no other method. We are trying to make experiment with it. Let us try to see. While I am open on this point you are not. That is my only trouble.

Sir, I do not want to go into all the things again. But these are the major lines which we have taken. I am trying to deal with two arguments simultaneously. One is that the Government has not done anything for black money. It was Mr. Swamy, I think, who said yesterday in a very eloquent manner—he has a very wonderful way of putting things and he was so convinced about what he was saying—that there is the problem of black money, there is the problem of deficit financing, there is the problem of money supply and he wanted to know what the Government has done about it. This was the question that he posed. And his answer was "Nothing". A very simple way of saying things without

trying to know exactly what has been done against black money. If somebody asks what is the effect of this thing on black money I will say it is a legitimate question and I will say that certainly we will have to see the effects of this continuous chain of steps that we have taken during the last three or four years and I am sure it will certainly give us some results in this matter. I would like to know from him what exactly is he expecting us to do. Let us have constructive suggestions.

DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN: We have been saying it. What about demonetisation?

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Sell the import licences at the market price.

DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN: Have you an open mind on the question of demonetisation? Let us know about it.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: About that also I may say that it is not a question of having an open mind on demonetisation. If it has to be done, it has to be done. It is not merely a question of keeping an open mind. At the present moment, we are not doing it. We are very clear about it.

SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the Legislative Assembly of Tamil Nadu passed a resolution unani- mously to empower them to unearth black money. It was sent to the Centre and no reply has been sent from the Government of India so far. They say they are very serious to unearth black money.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have already mentioned about it.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I do not want to bring in Tamil Nadu in this matter. Certainly we will discuss about it later. I will discuss this matter with the Tamil Nadu Government. You do not bother about it.

Sir, the other question that was raised was about the role of direct taxes and indirect taxes. It is one of the points constantly made. Why is it that we are only emphasising on indirect taxes and we are not doing much about direct taxes? What is the role of direct taxes in our economy? I think there is some basic misconception

about these things. It is not merely an academic question of dealing with the problem of taxation in a class-room. We have to deal with the particular type of economy that we are having. Ours is an economy which is predominantly an agricultural economy. And in an agricultural economy, there is not much of scope for direct taxation as far as the Central Government is concerned. When agriculture comes to shape, certainly there is scope for income-tax to make a contribution to the national exchequer. I do not deny that position. But in an undeveloped agricultural economy there is always very little scope for direct taxation. When development takes place, when the industrial base is widened and deepened, when the agriculture becomes modern agriculture and also gives rise to more agro-industries, etc., and when there is much more employment, then there is possibility of having a larger base for direct taxation. If at all we have to meet the challenges of development in this country and raise resources on the present basis, there is no way but to go to indirect taxation. And there is nothing wrong about it. It is not true to say that direct taxation is not making its own contribution. I would like to give some information on this question as to what exactly is being done about direct taxation. I find that in the last four or five years, direct taxation has made a very big contribution. For example, in 1960-61 the total income from income-tax, wealth-tax, etc., excluding gift tax and estate duty which were in a very negligible quantity at that time, was Rs. 286.59 crores. In 1970-71, it went up to Rs. 865.11 crores—less than four times in 10 years.

DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN: What is the proportion?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I have conceded already that indirect taxation is the major contributor to the general tax resources. I have not tried to conceal it. I am admitting it. But even direct taxes have been gradually expanding their base.

DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN: But not in proportion.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Naturally not in proportion. I do not deny that also.

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: May I interrupt? . . .

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I do not treat it as interruption.

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: I think the point which the Finance Minister is making is somewhat valid. But the question is that the proportion of direct taxes should increase over time. But here we are finding the opposite of it. Is our economy going backward?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I am glad at least within ten minutes he has come to this position that I am valid in my arguments. If he keeps patience, possibly at the end of it, if he wants to be very frank. . . .

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS: Honest.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Well, you have used the word; I won't use it. You have picked up the word from my mind . . .

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: If I approve of what you say, then you will be in trouble.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: We will be here now for some time to face Mr. Subramanian Swamy.

Anyway, what I was saying was in 1970-71 it was 865.11, in 1973-74 it has gone up to 1354. It is nearly, I should say, 50 per cent. This is the way it is going on. It means that the base of direct taxes is being widened gradually and also deepened continuously. This is not a small increase . . .

DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN: But the burden is also much heavier.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Taxation is certainly a burden. When it is done through a representative Government, it is a burden which the people have accepted with some sort of willingness. We are doing it with a plan. We are doing things for a certain purpose. For what purpose? That is the ultimate test on which the judgment rests.

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा: डाइरेक्ट टैक्सेशन के बेस को ब्राड करने के लिए राज कमिटी ने जो रिपोर्ट दी थी उस को आप क्यों नहीं स्वीकार करने ?

श्री य० ब० चव्हाण : रणवीर सिंह जी, आप सुनिये कि वह क्या कह रहे हैं ।

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : हम जानते हैं कि उन का विचार कर के ही आप कुछ नहीं कर रहे हैं ।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: The point you have raised is very relevant. What have we done about the recommendations of the Raj Committee? I hope you have studied the Raj Committee's report very carefully. Raj Committee's recommendations comprise two parts: One is about recommendations made for holding agricultural land which is for the State Government to consider. The Committee made another recommendation which I have already implemented. That was about aggregation of agricultural income and other incomes. It was the most important thing that the Central Government could do and within six months of the recommendations of the Raj Committee, we implemented it . . .

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : तो वह नहीं किया ?

श्री य० ब० चव्हाण : नहीं किया इस के लिए मैं आप से भी सहायता चाहता हूँ । स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को भी समझना है । आप का भी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट में कुछ संबंध है । आप भी मदद कीजिए । कुछ आप भी उस में हैं, कुछ हम भी हैं । आप की और हमारी पार्टनरशिप है यह कहिये ।

श्री राजनारायण : चव्हाण साहब ने सही बात कह दी । यह छिपाते हैं ।

DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN: At least now break your alliance with the Indira Government.

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : उन को आप के साथ एलायंस का कड़वा तजुर्बा है ।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I do not want to go on further with this. Whatever possible about direct taxation has been done. Of course, I do not agree with my friend on this side that we should not do anything to touch agricultural sector at all. He certainly has made some valid points which possibly I may agree with. But on this question I do not agree with him. Agricultural sector of

our economy will have to make its contribution. We have done so much for the agricultural sector. The country has done so much for the agricultural sector: development of power, development of irrigation facilities and so on and so forth. Naturally, therefore, this particular sector at least will have to make its contribution. Even the State Governments have not said 'no'. Gradually they are coming to it. They are giving us their cooperation. I do not want to take the position that we should not do anything about it at all. I am not taking that position.

Well, Sir, then I may try to meet some general points. I have tried to deal with the problems of black money, tax evasion, direct taxes and other taxes. Some members have made the point whether the banking industry has made any contribution for the development of the eastern sector. I think this is a very legitimate point made by Sardar Amjad Ali. I think he constantly makes this point and he is right in this matter. I can only say that much needs to be done in that particular field. But gradually the steps have been taken and I would like to recapitulate in the short time at my disposal whatever efforts we are making in this matter.

During the last 3½ years the banks have devoted considerable attention to the extension of banking facilities in this region. I am talking of the eastern sector. Between July 19, 1969 and 31st December 1973 the number of branches in the eastern and north eastern regions increased by 989 and 145. I am speaking of the eastern and north-eastern regions. The absolute number may not be very impressive particularly when compared to the branch expansion in other parts of the country. But I am sure you will appreciate that in many States, particularly in the north eastern region, banks have attempted to reach unbanked areas, totally neglected in the pre-nationalisation period. I expect the banks to achieve a more rapid expansion of their net-work in these regions during the next three years. The Reserve Bank has advised the banks to devote greater attention to these areas in the perspective branch expansion plan for the three years 1974-76

that is being formulated. The point is that unless there is some good base, further expansion becomes very difficult. What is now being done is to lay that foundation for further development.

Regarding the flow of bank credit in North Eastern and Eastern Regions particularly to the priority sectors the banks have made significant progress during the last three years. For example, in the North Eastern region, the priority sector advances have increased from Rs. 1.97 crores at the end of June 1969, to Rs. 14.18 crores at the end of June, 1973. The increase for the Eastern region has been from Rs. 30 crores to 140 crores. This shows the dimension of work that has been done. In the Northern Region in 1969 the total advances were not more than Rs. 2 crores. This shows the dimension of work that has been undertaken. Now it is 14 crores. Now certain base has been laid for this work and I am sure this will give us some good results.

[The Vice-Chairman (Shri V. B. Raju)
IN THE CHAIR.]

In this connection, I would also like to point out that bank credit is only one of the elements necessary to motivate the people to undertake productive efforts. Infrastructural facilities and availability of other essential inputs probably play a more determinant role in this regard. In fact the level of utilisation of bank credit itself is determined by these factors. While we are urging the banks to enlarge their advances portfolio in the Eastern and North Eastern regions, it is essential that the State Governments and their development agencies also undertake detailed planning at the district level to formulate viable schemes which could be implemented with bank finance. This is about banking activity in the Eastern and North Eastern regions.

Shri Swamy has referred to the customs and central excise revenue estimates from various petroleum products. Since the revenue estimates for the current year are higher as compared to the last year, Shri Swamy has drawn the conclusion that there might not be any curb in consumption of petroleum products. This was the point he was making. What is imported from abroad

is aviation gas and not ordinary motor spirit. As against the imports of 60,000 tonnes during 1973-74, the anticipated imports during 1974-75 are 50,000 tonnes. The Budget estimate of Rs. 12.6 crores for 1974-75 as against the revised estimates of Rs. 11 crores for 1973-74 is not due to the increased volume of imports, but due to the increase in the counter-vailing duty consequent on the increase in the basic Excise Duty by Rs. 1,000 per KL with effect from the 3rd November 1973. It may be mentioned that while formulating the Budget estimates on the Central Excise side, we have already forecast a curb in consumption of the order of 25%. The increase in the cost of motor spirit in 1974 is not on account of the increase in the expected consumption, but is due to the fact that the rate of the basic Excise Duty has been increased from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 per KL from the 3rd November 1973.

Kerosene: As against the revised Budget estimates of Rs. 31.3 crores for 1973-74, the Budget estimates for 1974-75 are Rs. 48.3 crores on the Customs side. Compared to the estimated imports of 8.3 lakh tonnes of kerosene during 1973-74, the anticipated imports during 1974-75 are placed at 10 lakh tonnes. In order to make available refined diesel oil, indigenous production of kerosene has been reduced and to make up for that shortfall, kerosene has to be imported. That is the reason why we have to import kerosene. The estimates for 1974-75 have, therefore, been placed at a slightly higher figure than for 1973-74. There has also been an increase in the rate of countervailing duty consequent on the increase in the basic Excise Duty by Rs. 100 per KL in November 1973. It will be significant to mention here that the combined forecast for 1974-75 for Customs and Central Excise for kerosene is placed at Rs. 170.3 crores as against the combined revised estimates of Rs. 183.3 crores for the preceding year, that is, 1973-74. It will thus be seen that the forecast for the current year is lower despite the fact that there was an increase in the duty by Rs. 100 per KL which will indicate a lower order of consumption. I hope I have made my point clear.

Then, Sir, some points were made by Shri Chandrasekharan. He is not here just now. He observed that the coffee growers of Kerala who produce mostly the Robusta variety of coffee have been hard hit due to the phenomenal rise in the cost of production without there being a corresponding 'economic price'. One of the important reasons which has aggravated the situation is stated to be the recent increase in the Excise Duty on the Robusta variety of coffee and he has said that this is inequitable since the Robusta variety is the low-priced variety when compared to the Arabica variety. A concessional rate of duty on coffee in the varieties commonly known as the Robusta, Liberia, Excelsia and Robusta Hybrid was introduced for the first time in 1961 to provide an initial incentive for the growth of these varieties. Opportunity was taken to review the position last year and it was observed that the ex-duty average pool auction prices of Robusta varieties are comparable with the prices of Arabica. The pool auction prices of Arabica Cherry, PB, etc. are found to be comparable with the price of Robusta Cherry. PB, and, likewise, the prices of Arabica and Cherry AB could be compared with the prices of Robusta and Cherry AB. It was, therefore, felt that the duty differential of the Arabica variety which was paying a duty of Rs. 100 per quintal and the comparable Robusta variety which was paying a duty of Rs. 66 per quintal was not justified. Hence the duty on Robusta variety was brought on par with the Arabica variety in this year's Budget. While the prices which have been taken into consideration represent the average prices, this may not cover certain isolated cases where the prices of Robusta varieties are found to be lower in certain regions and it may not be possible to provide any Excise relief to the Robusta variety on the basis of production per hectare in respect of any particular region. Subsequent to the withdrawal of concessional levy on the Robusta, Liberia and Excelsia varieties, representations were received urging for restoration. It was found that Liberia and Excelsia were decidedly inferior varieties of coffee when compared to the Arabica and Robusta varieties. It was, therefore, decided to provide a concessional duty of Rs. 75

per quintal for these varieties from 1st May which I mentioned in my introductory speech when I presented the Budget this year. It may be mentioned that a suggestion for an *ad valorem* levy on coffee has been received. The feasibility of converting the present specific rates of duty into an *ad valorem* levy is already under examination...

DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN: The impression given is as if this is a case of some isolated nature about the difficulties of coffee planters in Kerala. But this is a universal suffering. There should be some concessional rate for small-scale producers of coffee. This is our demand. It is not an isolated case...

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I have your point. It is well taken. That is all I can say.

Only one point remains now to be taken note of. And that is about financial institutions. Sir, I shall make that point and then conclude my observations on this debate. It was stated that only large industrial houses are granted licences to produce, whether in the core industry or heavy industry. Once they are in the process of production, we cannot decide. It is for the financial institutions, whether they are commercial banks or investment institutions to decide. They will have to stake their claim and needs of investment by their capacity of making use of that for production purposes. We cannot conclude that they are only meant for large-scale houses. This is the point that I would like some hon. Members who made that point, to take note of.

Well, Sir, I have got a very large statistical information with me. But we have given this information through our replies to many starred and unstarred questions. If hon. Members select some answers at random to some of the unstarred and starred questions, they will get very rich information about how we are trying to deal with the different categories of industrial houses.

Financial institutions also are aware of their social obligations. In the case of LIC, for instance, we find that not more than 10 per cent of it goes for the private sector.

Of course, whatever goes for private sector, out of that the major portion goes to the bigger houses, that's true. But we seem to forget that of the total investments, 90 per cent goes for the social priority investments. So we must not try to judge financial institutions in a partial manner. We have to take into consideration the total performance and then come to the conclusion.

I need not go into other detailed matters. I have dealt with the major points.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): The question is:—

“That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1974-75, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up the clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3—Amendment of Section 10.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA (Orissa): Sir, I beg to move:—

1. “That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1974, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

“That at page 7, line 7, for ‘June’ substitute ‘April’.”

The question was proposed.

Sir, this clause is intended for Societies, for public trust and khadi and village industries. And the tax exemption was given to them from the first day of June, 1974. My amendment is that instead of 1st of June, 1974, it should be 1st of April, 1974. Why I do it, Sir, is because the financial year in the case of charitable trusts as well as private firms begins from the 1st of April. Therefore, if it is made applicable from 1st of April, it would synchronize

with their financial year and it would be more convenient to them for the maintenance of accounts and the submission of accounts too.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Sir, I am not accepting the amendment.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): Are you pressing your amendment?

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: I don't want a division but let there be a voice vote.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: The question is:

1. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1974, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 7, line 7, for 'June' substitute 'April'."

The motion was negatived.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

*Clause 4 to 6 were added to the Bill.
New clause 6A*

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: Sir, I move:

2. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1974, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 9, after line 45, the following new Clause be inserted, namely:—

6A. In section 80G of the Income-tax Act with effect from the 1st day of April, 1974, in clause (i) of subsection (5) for the words, figures and brackets 'of Sections 11 and 12 or Clause (22) or Clause (22A) or

Clause (23) of Section 10,' the words, figures and brackets 'of Sections 11 and 12 or Clause (22) or Clause (22A) or Clause (23) or Clause (23B) of Section 10' shall be substituted."

The question was proposed.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: Sir, this Clause is again in connection with the public charitable trusts established for the development of Khadi and village industries which are made eligible for tax exemptions, provided the income applies only for development of Khadi and village industries. There is, however, a notable omission in the proposed new provision in Section 80(G) of the Income-tax Act. So, the donor to such a society or charitable trust will not be eligible for exemption of his contribution. So, I would like this Clause to be introduced in order to make the donors eligible for tax exemptions. Nobody would probably contribute unless he gets tax exemption on the donation made by him to the charitable trusts. The Government admits that charitable trusts of this type are necessary in the country; naturally, they would have to look forward to public donations unless the Government itself wants to put in all the money in it and lose it. Therefore, I would like to impress upon the Finance Minister to accept this amendment in order to make eligible the donors to get the exemption from income tax when they make contribution to these charitable trusts.

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन् मैं श्री लोकनाथ मिश्र जी ने जो संशोधन पेश किया है उसका तहेदिल से समर्थन करता हूँ क्योंकि एक तरफ सरकार कहती है कि हम ग्रामोद्योग को उन्नत करना चाहते हैं, छोटे छोटे उद्योग कुटीर उद्योग को चलाना चाहते हैं, खादी मंस्थान को तरक्की देना चाहते हैं और दूसरी तरफ सरकार जो लोग उदारता के साथ इनको सहायता देना चाहते हैं उनको टैक्स से वंचित नहीं करती है। कल यदि आप वहाँ रहे हों तो कांग्रेस पार्लियामेंट्री पार्टी में कुछ सम्मानित सदस्यों का भाषण आपने सुना होगा। उन्होंने कहा है कि सरकार तो हैवी इंडस्ट्री, बड़े बड़े उद्योग धंधों के पीछे पागल हो रही है।

और कहते हैं कि गांधीवादी हैं। गांधीजी के रास्ते पर हम चलना चाहते हैं। तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो सरकार कहे कि वह गांधी जी का तनिक भी नाम लेना चाहती है, वह किस तरह से ऐसा काम करेगी जिस से कि खादी के उद्योग को कठिनाई हो, जिस से छोटे छोटे और लघु उद्योगों को और कुटीर उद्योगों को कठिनाई हो, उन को दिक्कत हो। यह प्रश्न आज सामने खड़ा है कि हम विकेंद्रित अर्थ व्यवस्था चाहते हैं या...

उपसभाध्यक्ष : (श्री वी० बी० राजू) : यह सब आप प्लान पर फरमा सकते हैं।

श्री राजनारायण : यह देखने में छोटा लगता है लेकिन है बड़ा बुरा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष : आप प्लान की बहस में यह सब बोल सकते हैं।

श्री राजनारायण : तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि चव्हाण साहब यहां बैठे हुए हैं। कभी कभी वह दार्शनिक बात कहते हैं। तो बातयें कि आखिर इस सरकार का सिद्धांत क्या है। इस की दार्शनिकता क्या है। यह डिसेंट्रलाइज्ड इकोनामी चाहेगी या सेंट्रलाइज्ड इकोनामी चाहेगी। वे इन तमाम बातों को अच्छी तरह से यहां रखें और चूंकि आप मुझे थर्ड रीडिंग में बोलने का मौका देंगे...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN : There are no future commitments. The Chair does not commit for the future.

श्री राजनारायण : मैं कोई कमिटमेंट नहीं चाहता आप से तो इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यदि इस सरकार में तनिक भी तर्क हो तो लोकनाथ मिश्र जी ने जो संशोधन पेश किया है उस को वह स्वीकार कर लें।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Sir, I am not expressing any view on the merits of the issue involved in this thing because I am dealing with an amendment to the Act. Shri Rajnarain is an hon. Member of this House for many years. First of all, when you are amending an Act, you have to find out whether the original amending Act

is dealing with that particular part of the section or not. My own plea is that this amendment is outside the scope of the Finance Bill itself. Therefore, I cannot accept this amendment. I am giving the reasons for not accepting it. As far as Shri Rajnarain's point is concerned, it is not relevant to the issue.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU) : The question is:

2. "That at page 9, after line 45, the following new Clause be inserted, namely:—

"6A. *Amendment of Section 80G.*—
In section 80G of the Income-tax Act with effect from the 1st day of April 1974, in clause (i) of sub-section (5) for the words, figures and brackets 'of Sections 11 and 12 or Clause (22) or Clause (22A) or Clause (23) of section 10', the words, figures and brackets 'of Sections 11 and 12 or Clause (22) or Clause (22A) or Clause (23) or Clause (23B) of Section 10' shall be substituted."

The motion was negatived.

Clause 7.—Amendment of Section 80MM

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA : Sir, I move:

3. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1974, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

That at page 10, lines 3 and 4 be deleted."

The question was proposed.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA : Sir, section 80MM was inserted in the Income-tax Act by the Finance Act, 1969, to cover Indian companies to carry out research and development programmes and develop indigenous technical know-how. This thing was further extended to cover the non-corporate tax-payer by Finance Act No. 2 of 1971. This move of the Government encouraged to some extent young engineers and other technical experts to develop their talents

which has helped in reducing repetitive import of technical know-how in certain fields. The withdrawal of this exemption, Sir, which was hardly given for about three years to young engineers would not be very reasonable. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to consider it and see if he really intends to give some initiative to young engineers. If so, he should allow this to continue for some years. There is no reason why he should have withdrawn this particular concession only after allowing it to remain in operation on trial for three years. I am told that some engineers because of this initiative had developed certain methods, certain new methods and had provided some new technical know-how to Indian entrepreneurs and therefore Indian industry to that extent was benefited and we did not have to import know-how from foreign sources. I do not know the reason why it was so soon withdrawn. I would request the hon. Minister to accept my amendment.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Sir, I would like to explain this matter because this exemption is in respect of royalties, commissions, fees, etc. received by a resident non-corporate tax-payer for provision of technical know-how or technical services to Indian concerns. What is being withdrawn is this particular exemption.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: 'Residents' means, the young Indian engineers would be prevented from getting the exemption.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I just want to say what exactly the exemption is and for whom it is meant. Why it is being withdrawn now is because we have reduced the level of personal taxation and under these circumstances it is no longer necessary.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): The question is:

3. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1974, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

That at page 10, lines 3 and 4 be deleted."

The motion was negatived.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): The question is:

"That clause 7 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 8 to 17 were added to the Bill.

Clause 18.—Amendment of Act 32 of 1934

DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN: Sir, I move:

4. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1974, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 19, for lines 21 to 23, the following be substituted, namely:—

'Every notification issued under sub-section (4) shall as soon as may be after it is issued, be placed before each House of Parliament for their approval'."

The question was proposed.

DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN: Sir, the main point in moving this Amendment is that it is not sufficient for the Government to lay notifications issued by them under sub-section (4) before each Houses of Parliament. I suggest and I demand that all the notifications under subsection (4) be laid before both Houses of Parliament for approval. Sir, in case where the Central Government feels that in the interest of trade and particularly in exports there is need for discontinuing preferential rates or increasing the preferential rates or discontinuing it altogether, under sub-section (4) it is obligatory on the part of Government to publish it in the Gazette. The new provision in the Finance Bill reads as below:

"Every notification issued under sub-section (4) shall, as soon as may be after it is issued, be laid before each House of Parliament."

Sir, the decision of the Government should be: "subject to approval and scrutiny by Members of both the Houses." The judgment of the Government in such matters

is most likely to be wrong. This is particularly because of the nexus between the Government and the private industry and trade. It is true that there are a large number of notifications. The Finance Minister might argue that it will be inconvenient to get the approval of the Parliament of such a large number of notifications but the Parliament in their wisdom could take up only those notifications which are patently wrong. It is up to the Parliament to pick and choose and correct the mistakes. I am also aware that the Congress Government has been increasingly losing faith in Parliament and the parliamentary practices, particularly in the way in which the Prime Minister has been treating both the Houses yet I must appeal to the Finance Minister to accept my amendment and show at least some respect to the Parliament in the bargain.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Sir, I do not think there is much difference of opinion between him and me except on one or two points. As a matter of fact, for the first time we have made a provision that these notifications will be placed on the Table of both the Houses of Parliament. Now he wants every notification to be approved by the Parliament. That is the suggestion he is making. Sir, what he said is right but this is making the whole game rather more difficult or impossible. It would be rather difficult. Even as such when every notification is placed on the Table of the House, every Member under the normal rules is entitled to raise the issue and have the matter discussed in the Parliament but if you say that every notification should be considered by the Parliament and only after its approval it should be given effect, that means we will have to move the Finance Bill every day in this House. Ultimately that amounts to that. In the course of the year, normally about 300 notifications are issued. That means practically it comes to about one notification per day. I do not think that is the intention of the House and, therefore, I cannot accept this amendment.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): The question is:

4. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1974, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 19, for lines 21 to 23, the following be substituted, namely:—

"Every notification issued under sub-section (4) shall, as soon as may be after it is issued, be placed before each House of Parliament for their approval."

The motion was negatived.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 18 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 18 was added to the Bill.

Clause 19 to 21 were added to the Bill.

Clause 22.—Auxiliary duties of excise

DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN: Sir, I beg to move:

5. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1974, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 20, line 12, for 'twenty' substitute 'ten'."

The question was proposed.

DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN: My submission is that Clause No. 22, amendment No. 5 standing in the name of 3 members of my party, and also amendments No. 6 to 12 may be taken up together if that is possible and Mr. Viswanatha Menon, a member of my party would like to speak on it.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): Let us finish this one first. We have to finish clause 22 with this amendment.

SHRI V. VISWANATHA MENON: I am moving this amendment because, even

after hearing the learned speech of the hon. Minister, I feel that the poor people have been affected very much by the Finance bill although he has tried to impress upon the House by making statements about the quality of indirect and direct taxation and all that. On the question of even postcard, or post cover or in the case of an Inland letter, he has taken the attitude of picking the pocket of the common man...

SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR: Are we taking up clause 25 also? He is speaking on clause 25.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): Are you speaking on the amendment to clause 22 of clause 25?

SHRI V. VISHWANATHA MENON: Clause 25, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): Let us finish clause 22. Mr. Mathur, you want an amendment on clause 22.

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर : (राजस्थान) उप-सभाध्यक्ष जी, इसमें मेरा भी अमेंडमेंट है। मेरा यह कहना है कि यह जो 20 परसेन्ट अतिरिक्त कर लगाया है, यह बहुत ज्यादा है और एक बान मुझे खास तौर से कहना है कि जो फाइनेन्स कमीशन बैठा था उसके भतपूर्व चेयरमैन भी ट्रेजरी वेंच में बैठे हुए हैं, तो आपने जो सबकलाज (4) में लिखा कि :

"The auxillary duties of excise referred to in sub-section (1) shall be levied for the purposes of the Union and the proceeds thereof shall not be distributed among the States."

जब यह कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आ चुकी उसके बाद आप नयी ड्यूटी लगा रहे हैं और केवल यूनियन के लिए रख रहे हैं, तो स्टेट्स के सम्बंध में जो प्रिन्सिपल या सिद्धांत उन्होंने तय किया था वह सब छोड़ दिया। एक तो सरकार 20 परसेन्ट लगा रही, जो बहुत ज्यादा है, और दूसरे स्टेट्स को आप नहीं देना चाहते हैं। यह परस्पर विरोधी बात है और इसी का विरोध करते हुए मैं अमेंडमेंट रख रहा हूँ।

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): The question is:

5. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1974, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 20, line 12, for 'twenty' substitute 'ten'."

The motion was negatived.

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): The question is:

"That clause 22 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 22 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 23 and 24 were added to the Bill

Clause 25.—Amendment of Act 6 of 1898

SHRI VISHWANATHA MENON: Sir, I move—

6. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1974, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 20, line 44, for '25 Paise' substitute '20 Paise'."

7. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1974, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 21, line 1, for '15 Paise' substitute '10 Paise'."

8. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1974, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 21, line 6, for '20 Paise' substitute '15 Paise'."

9. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill,

1974, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

“That at page 21, line 8, for ‘15 Paise’ substitute ‘10 Paise’.”

10. “That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1974, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

“That at page 21, line 9, for ‘30 Paise’ substitute ‘20 Paise’.”

11. “That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1974, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

“That at page 21, line 13, for ‘One rupee and fifty paise substitute ‘One rupee and ten paise’.”

12. “That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1974, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

“That at page 21, line 15, for ‘One rupee and fifty paise’ substitute ‘One rupee and ten paise’.”

SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR:
Sir, I move—

13. “That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1974, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

“That at page 20, line 44, for ‘25 Paise’ substitute ‘21 Paise’.”

14. “That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1974, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

“That at page 21, line 1, for ‘15 Paise’ substitute ‘11 Paise’.”

15. “That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill,

1974, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

“That at page 21, line 6, for ‘20 Paise substitute ‘16 Paise’.”

16. “That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1974, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

“That at page 21, line 8, for ‘15 Paise’ substitute ‘11 Paise’.”

17. “That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1974, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

“That at page 21, line 9, for ‘30 Paise’ substitute ‘22 Paise’.”

18. “That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1974, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

“That at page 21, line 13, for ‘fifty paise’ substitute ‘ten paise’.”

19. “That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1974, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

“That at page 21, line 15, for ‘fifty paise’ substitute ‘ten paise’.”

The questions were proposed.

SHRI VISWANATHA MENON: Sir, by raising the rates for post cards, covers, inland letters and such other postal articles, actually the people who will be affected are the poor people. I have been noticing that Mr. Chavan, after he became the Finance Minister, with all his so-called progressive ideas, has always been increasing the indirect taxes. Although Mr. Morarji Desai is considered to be a reactionary in all the three Budgets which he presented the indirect taxes were below 50 per cent of the total tax revenue. Now

after Mr. Chavan, the so-called socialist became the Finance Minister he always presented Budgets in which the indirect taxes increased. Indirect taxes going up means that the ordinary people are being looted. In this case the ordinary man, the poor man, the common man, who writes a post card has to pay more. Actually it is just like pick-pocketing. Mr. Chavan has been known as modren Shivaji in Maharashtra but now he will be known as the modren pickpocket of New Delhi. He is picking the pocket of the poor people.

DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN: He should be arrested from doing so.

SHRI VISHWANATHA MENON: The people all over India are suffering. Mr. Chavan tries to impress upon us that he is not surrendering to the monopolists and other vested interests. But his very action of increasing the postal rates while giving tax concessions to big business show how he treats the big monopolists and how he treats the ordinary man in the street. I do not know whether my request will be heeded but I would request the Finance Minister even at this juncture to come forward and accept my amendments.

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर: (राजस्थान) उप-सभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे संचार मंत्री जी को इस सदन में एक बार जस्टीफाई करने का मौका मिला था कि पोस्टकार्ड की कीमतों को क्यों बढ़ाया गया है उस समय पोस्टकार्ड की कीमत के सम्बन्ध में एक सवाल आया था और तब उन्होंने यह बात कही थी। उस समय भी उन्हें सदन में यह सुझाव दिया था कि अगर पोस्टकार्ड का कागज जो इस समय मोटा है, उसको पतला कर दिया जाय, तो शायद कोस्ट कम हो जायेगी और साधारण आदमी के ऊपर पोस्टकार्ड की कीमत बढ़ाने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी। लेकिन उन्होंने जो तर्क दिया था वह था कि इसमें केवल कागज की ही कीमत नहीं है बल्कि इस में छपाई का भी खर्चा है, ढोने का भी खर्चा है और एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव्ह चार्जेंज भी हैं। इन सब को मिलाकर भी सरकार को घाटा होता है। लेकिन जो सरकार अपने को समाजवादी सरकार कहती है और समाज का वह तबका जो

पोस्टकार्ड प्रयोग करता है, वह गरीब ही तबका ज्यादा करता है, उसको सरकार कई चीजों में सबसिडाइज्ड करती है। इस तरह के कई आइटम्स हैं जिन पर सरकार उसे सबसिडाइज्ड करती है और कम कीमत पर उस चीज को उसे देती है ताकि उसको राहत मिल सके। जब सरकार और चीजों पर उसको राहत देती है तो पोस्टकार्ड ज्यादातर गरीब देश का तबका प्रयोग करता है, इस पर वह उसको राहत क्यों नहीं देती है। अगर उसको इस चीज पर घाटा है, तो उसे इस पर भी सबसिडाइज्ड करना चाहिये जब सरकार को 10 पैसा और पांच पैसा बढ़ाने के बाद भी घाटा होता है, तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पोस्ट कार्ड और इनलैंड लैटर ज्यादातर देश का गरीब तबका इस्तेमाल करता है और उसको इसमें राहत दी जानी चाहिये।

संचार मंत्री को सदन में बोलने का अवसर नहीं मिला। उनसे मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि वे इस बात की घोषणा करें कि हम पोस्टकार्ड की कीमत घटाने की घोषणा करते हैं जिसका कि सदन स्वागत करेगा।

श्री राजनारायण: श्रीमन्,

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी० बी० राजू): आप इस पर बोलेंगे? आपने एमेंडमेंट दिया है?

श्री राजनारायण: मैं एमेंडमेंट में भी एमेंडमेंट मूव कर सकता हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी० बी० राजू): आपका राइट जरूर है, मुख्तसर बोलिए:

श्री राजनारायण: इसलिए एमेंडमेंट में एमेंडमेंट मान लिया जाय या समर्थन मान लिया जाय, मगर मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि आज पोस्टकार्ड की जितनी कीमत है उससे एक पैसा भी ज्यादा बढ़ाना और यह कहना कि हम गरीबी-मिटाने हैं या हम गरीबों के संरक्षक हैं या जो देश की शोषित, पीड़ित, नंगी-भूखी जनता है उसके हितैषी हैं, इस सरकार के मुंह से यह शोभा नहीं देता। आज इस सदन के सम्मानित सदस्यों

से मैं बहुत ही विनम्रता के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में निरन्तर गरीबी बढ़ती जा रही है, बेकारी बढ़ती जा रही है, मंहगाई बढ़ती जा रही है, भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ता जा रहा है, विलासिता बढ़ती जा रही है, यह भोग का-युग आ गया है, कर्म का युग समाप्त होता जा रहा है। हमारे देश में हमारे आंकड़े के मुताबिक आज 32 करोड़ लोग ऐसे हैं जिनकी आमदनी एक रुपये के नीचे है, 42 करोड़ ऐसे हैं जिनकी आमदनी 2 रुपये के नीचे है और 51 करोड़ आदमी ऐसे हैं जिनकी आमदनी 3 रुपये प्रतिदिन के नीचे है। जिनकी आमदनी 8 आने, 6 आने, 4 आने है उन लोगों के लिए पोस्टकार्ड का दाम बढ़ाकर 15 पैसा कर दिया जाय, 20 पैसा कर दिया जाय इनलैंड का, यह क्या मजाक है? यह जनता की सरकार है या जनद्रोही सरकार है? मेरी राय में यह जनद्रोही सरकार है। एक तरफ यह सरकार कहती है कि हम इनकम टैक्स की सीमा घटा रहे हैं, 97 से 75-77 कर रहे हैं, दूसरी तरफ हम पोस्टकार्ड की कीमत को बढ़ा रहे हैं। अब देखा जाय कि जो यह टैक्स बढ़ रहा है...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बी० बी० राजू) : यह सिम्पल मेटर है, सबको समझ में आता है।

श्री राजनारायण : सिम्पल नहीं है बहुत कम्प्लिकेटेड है। मैं आपके द्वारा कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने जो टैक्सों बढ़ाए हैं उनसे सरकार को रुपया मिला है सिगरेट से 17.20 करोड़, अनमेनूफेक्चर्ड टुबको से 8.49 करोड़, मोटर स्पिरिट से 12.43 करोड़, पेन्ट एंड वार्निशों से 3.73 करोड़, कासमेटिक्स से 4.1 करोड़, रेयन एंड सिन्थेटिक फेब्रिक्स से 4.5 करोड़...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बी० बी० राजू) : पोस्टकार्ड से कितना मिलेगा ?

श्री राजनारायण : वही बता रहा हूँ। काटन यार्न से मिलेगा 14.19 करोड़, काटन फेब्रिक्स से 7.86 करोड़, सीमेंट से मिलेगा

7.4 करोड़, आइरन एंड स्टील से मिलेगा 7.18 करोड़, मोटर वहिकल्स से मिलेगा 16.8 करोड़...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बी० बी० राजू) : राजनारायण जी, आप बहुत समय ले रहे हैं। इससे परंपज सर्व नहीं होता।

श्री राजनारायण : पी एण्ड टी से मिलेगा 42 करोड़। कितना बढ़ा है गरीबों पर और कितना बढ़ा है धनिकों पर इसकी रेशो इस सदन के सम्मानित सदस्य निकालें, जो अपने को बार-बार हर्षदेव मालवीय की तरह कहते हैं कि हम तो गरीबों के प्रतिनिधि हैं। मैं आपके द्वारा इस सदन के सम्मानित सदस्यों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर उनमें हिम्मत है और वे सही माने में जनता के सेवक हैं तो आज इस सरकार को हटाने की इस सदन में प्रतिज्ञा करें। जो सरकार पोस्टकार्ड पर कीमत बढ़ाएगी, जो सरकार गरीबों पर करभार बढ़ाएगी वह शासन में रहने के योग्य नहीं। यह सरकार पापी है, निकम्मी है, रद्दी है और जनद्रोही है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हरगिज-हरगिज पोस्टकार्ड के ऊपर एक पाई, एक दाम, एक पैसा कर नहीं बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए।

चव्हाण साहब की मैं निजी तौर पर इज्जत करता हूँ। इसलिए मैं चव्हाण साहब को व्यक्तिगत ढंग से भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर गरीबों के लिए तनिक भी उनके दिल में दर्द है तो उस दर्द को प्रकट करें और वह इस तरह से होगा कि जब पोस्टकार्ड की बढ़ी हुई कीमत पूर्णरूपेण वह समाप्त करें।

इन शब्दों के साथ हम समर्थन करते हैं और यह संशोधन पेश करते हैं कि जितना बढ़ा हुआ पैसा है वह वापस लिया जाए।

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA (Orissa): Sir, I support the amendment. The hon. Finance Minister tried to put in an argument saying that mostly the companies use the post card for sending intimation to their shareholders or for any kind of inti-

mation from the company. Even if it is true, he can make a distinction between a post card used by a company and a post card used by the poor individual. He could have made a provision that where a post card is typewritten, it would carry a higher rate and where it carries handwriting, it would have a lower rate. No poor man ever uses a typewriter. So where the post card is typewritten, I think it can be rated differently. When the poor man writes, he writes in his own hand and that post card can be rated less. Why didn't he make such a distinction?

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): It is a novel idea.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: That way he could have provided a concession to the poor man.

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): The Minister of Communications.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K. BRAHAMANANDA REDDY): Sir, I may be permitted to place a few facts for the consideration of the hon. Members. As you are all aware, the postal service is a public utility service and all of us are committed to providing this service to as large a community as possible in the entire country. You would have noticed, Sir, that since 1947, in addition to the expansion of the telecommunication branch, the postal side also has been expanding, and to-day about 3,52,000 and odd villages have been served by this postal communication on daily basis, about 1,51,000 on tri-weekly basis and about 84,000 on bi-weekly basis. It is our intention to see that as many areas as possible are provided with daily service. If you had had a look at the plan document, you would have seen that we are trying to increase the number of post offices, etc., by another 25,000 to 30,000. We want to see that if there is a regional imbalance in the coverage of these post offices or in providing postal service in the respective States, it should be our effort to see that we rationalise it and we see that no State suffers in this respect. In addition, it is our effort also to see that this tri-weekly service, as far as possible, is replaced by daily service.

Now you will also kindly see that this postal side of the Ministry of Communications is a labour-oriented branch. It is not as small as some hon'ble friends think. I myself said on the floor of this House during Question Hour that there is a wrong impression going round that the price of the post card has been raised because of the rise in the price of paper and printing. It is not so. The cost of printing or paper in a post card is only 6.17 per cent. The rest is in respect of the service provided. For example, it also involves clearance, despatch, branch post offices, post-masters, postmen, sorters, R.M.S. and the daily worry and what not. Therefore, the service portion covers about 92-93 per cent.

Sir, the Finance Minister, when he made his speech, said that in spite of this rise there is going to be a loss of about Rs. 2.5 crores on the post card. With all this rise you will notice that the post card still loses; it has to be subsidised. Money orders, newspapers, all these will have to be subsidised in spite of rise in price.

You are also aware, Sir, that the Fifth Plan document envisages a total outlay of about Rs. 1,100 crores for telecommunication and postal side. It is true that we make a little money on the telecommunication side. Even there you will find that in recent years there has been a progressive increase in the price of plant and machinery either imported or indigenous. And we are also committed to providing as much services as possible. All of us are also aware of the deficiencies in the telecommunication. Therefore, to make up all this it becomes necessary to make this increase.

One more important point I would like to mention. It is not correct to say that the post card is used by a poor man. It is partially true, no doubt. A survey has been conducted recently which shows that only one post card is used by a man once in a year especially in the rural areas while in the urban areas it is 5-6 per person. Even there the business houses, the commercial houses etc. use post card widely with printed matter. Therefore, the impression that post card is used mainly by a poor man is, in my opinion and in my submission, is wrong. It is partly true, I agree.

SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI (Uttar Pradesh) : Generally used by poor man.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY : In the rural areas which have 80 per cent of our people, even if a man use a postcard once in a year, an extra five paise in a year, I do not think will add to the inflation or any other thing. Therefore, my submission is that if we have to cover the entire country this becomes necessary.

DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN : You have raised the price of post card from 5 to 10 paise for a number of years. In your statistical wing whosoever makes this fantastic study, have they examined if the price were much less the poor people would have written more post card to their relatives and friends?

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन् . . .

(Interruptions).

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU) : It is the Chair who should control. Mr. Rajnarain is a senior Member. He knows the procedure of the House and he will abide by it.

श्री राजनारायण : मेरा पोएन्ट आफ आर्डर है कि हमने अभी जल्दी में हिसाब लगाया है जो 42 करोड़ का हिसाब लगाया है वह करीब 100 करोड़ जाकर बैठता है तो मैं समझता हूँ इस एकाऊंट में कोई लकुना है . . .

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी० वी० राजू) : यह कोई पोयन्ट आफ आर्डर नहीं है ।

श्री राजनारायण : मेरा पोयन्ट आफ आर्डर यह है कि सरकार ने एकाऊंट लगाकर दिखाया है कि पी० एण्ड टी० में 42 करोड़ की प्राप्ति है जब मेरे हिसाब से वह प्राप्ति 100 करोड़ की आकर बैठती है । इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि इसको पास करने से फायदा क्या है इसको यहीं पर रोक दिया जाए ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU) : After the detailed reply of the Minister, do you still want to press for a vote?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN : We are now determined that it should be pressed.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : Each amendment should be put separately.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU) : I shall now put amendment No. 6 to vote.

The question is :

6. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1974, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 20, line 44, for '25 Paise' substitute '20 Paise'."

The House divided

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU) : Ayes—20; Noes—77.

AYES—20

Advani, Shri Lal K.

Borooah, Shri D. K.

Goray, Shri N. G.

Gupta, Shri Bhupesh

Kunjachen, Shri P. K.

Lakshmanan, Shri G.

Lotha, Shri Khyom

Mahadeo, Shri

Mathew Kurian, Dr. K.

Menon, Shri Viswanatha

Misra, Shri Lokanath

Raha, Shri Sanat Kumar

Rajnarain, Shri

Ray, Shri Rabi

Roy, Shri Monoranjan

Sakhlecha, Shri V. K.

Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir

Shekhawat, Shri B. S.

Singh, Shri Sitaram

Sivaprakasam, Shri S.

Yadav, Shri Shyam Lal

NOES—77

Abid, Shri Qasim Ali
 Adivarekar, Shrimati Sushila Shankar
 Alva, Shrimati Margaret
 Arif, Shri Mohammed Usman
 Bhardwaj, Shri Jagan Nath
 Bhatt, Shri Nand Kishore
 Buragohain, Shri Nabin Chandra
 Chakrabarti, Dr. R. K.
 Chandra Shekhar, Shri
 Chattopadhyaya, Prof. D. P.
 Chaturvedi, Shrimati Vidyawati
 Choudhury, Shri N. R.
 Chowdhary, Shri C. L.
 Chundawat, Shrimati Lakshmi Kumari
 Das, Shri Balram
 Das, Shri Bipinpal
 Devendra Nath, Shri
 Gadgil, Shri Vithal
 Gian Chand, Shri
 Hashmi, Shri S. A.
 Himmat Sinh, Shri
 Jagdish Chandra, Shri
 Jagtap, Shri R. D.
 Jha, Shri Kamalnath
 Kalaniya, Shri Ibrahim
 Kalpanath, Shri
 Kalyan Chand, Shri
 Kamble, Shri N. M.
 Kapur, Shri Yashpal
 Khan, Shri Khurshed Alam
 Khan, Shri Maqsood Ali
 Krishan Kant, Shri
 Kulkarni, Shrimati Sumitra G.
 Mahanti, Shri B. K.
 Majhi, Shri C. P.
 Makwana, Shri Yogendra
 Malaviya, Shri Harsh Deo
 Mali, Shri Ganesh Lal
 Mehta, Shri Om
 Menon, Shrimati Leela Damodara
 Mukherjee, Shri Kali
 Mukherjee, Shri Pranab

Munda, Shri B. R.
 Nizam-ud-Din, Shri Syed
 Nurul Hasan, Prof. S.
 Pai, Shri T. A.
 Panda, Shri Brahmananda
 Patil, Shri D. S.
 Patil, Shri G. R.
 Pradhan, Shrimati Saraswati
 Rachaiah, Shri B.
 Rao, Shrimati Rathnabai Sreenivas
 Rao, Shri V. C.
 Reddi, Shri K. Brahmananda
 Reddy, Shri K. V. Raghunatha
 Sangma, Shri E. M.
 Sardar Amjad Ali, Shri
 Savita Behen, Shrimati
 Shahi, Shri Nageshwar Prasad
 Shastri, Shri Bhola Paswan
 Shukla, Shri Chakrapani
 Shyamkumari Devi, Shrimati
 Singh, Shri Kameshwar
 Singh, Shri Mahendra Bahadur
 Singh, Shri Nathi
 Singh, Shrimati Pratibha
 Singh, Shri Ranbir
 Singh, Shri Sultan
 Sisodia, Shri Sawaisingh
 Sukhdev Prasad, Shri
 Swu, Shri Scato
 Thakur, Shri Gunanand
 Tilak, Shri J. S.
 Tiwari, Shri Shankarlal
 Trivedi, Shri H. M.
 Varma, Shrimati Narayani Devi Manaklal
 Vyas, Dr. M. R.

The motion was negatived.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): The question is :

7. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1974, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 21, line 1, for '15 paise' substitute '10 paise'."

The House divided.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU) : Ayes—23; Noes—82.

AYES—23

Advani, Shri Lal K.
Barman, Shri B. D.
Goray, Shri N. G.
Gupta, Shri Bhupesh
Kunjachen, Shri P. K.
Lakshmanan, Shri G.
Mahadeo, Shri
Mahapatro, Shri L.
Mathew Kurian, Dr. K.
Mathur, Shri Jagdish Prasad
Menon, Shri Viswanatha
Misra, Shri Lokanath
Raha, Shri Sanat Kumar
Rajnarain, Shri
Ray, Shri Rabi
Roy, Shri Monoranjan
Sakhlecha, Shri V. K.
Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
Shekhawat, Shri B. S.
Singh, Shri I. D.
Singh, Shri Sitaram
Swamy, Shri Subramanian
Yadav, Shri Shyam Lal

NOES—82

Abid, Shri Qasim Ali
Adivarekar, Shrimati Sushila Shankar
Alva, Shrimati Margaret
Arif, Shri Mohammed Usman
Bhardwaj, Shri Jagan Nath
Bhatt, Shri Nand Kishore
Buragohain, Shri Nabin Chandra
Chakrabarti, Dr. R. K.
Chandra Shekhar, Shri
Chattopadhyaya, Prof. D. P.
Chaturvedi, Shrimati Vidyawati

Choudhury, Shri N. R.
Chowdhary, Shri C. L.
Chundawat, Shrimati Lakshmi Kumari
Das, Shri Balram
Das, Shri Bipinpal
Devendra Nath, Shri
Dhabe, Shri S. W.
Gadgil, Shri Vithal
Gian Chand, Shri
Hashmi, Shri S. A.
Himmat Sinh, Shri
Jagdish Chandra, Shri
Jagtap, Shri R. D.
Jha, Shri Kamalnath
Kalaniya, Shri Ibrahim
Kalpanath, Shri
Kalyan Chand, Shri
Kamble, Shri N. M.
Kapur, Shri Yashpal
Khan, Shri Khurshid Alam
Khan, Shri Maqsood Ali
Krishan Kant, Shri
Kulkarni, Shrimati Sumitra G.
Lalbuaia, Shri
Lotha, Shri Khyom
Mahanti, Shri B. K.
Majhi, Shri C. P.
Makwana, Shri Yogendra
Malaviya, Shri Harsh Deo
Mali, Shri Ganesh Lal
Mehta, Shri Om
Menon, Shrimati Leela Damodara
Mukherjee, Shri Kali
Mukherjee, Shri Pranab
Munda, Shri B. R.
Murthy, Shri B. P. Nagaraja
Nizam-ud-Din, Shri Syed
Nurul Hasan, Prof. S.
Pai, Shri T. A.
Panda, Shri Brahmananda
Patil, Shri D. S.
Patil, Shri G. R.
Pradhan, Shrimati Saraswati

Rachaiah, Shri B.
 Rao, Shrimati Rathnabai Sreenivasa
 Rao, Shri V. C.
 Reddi, Shri K. Brahmananda
 Reddy, Shri K. V. Raghunatha
 Sangma, Shri E. M.
 Sardar Amjad Ali, Shri
 Savita Behen, Shrimati
 Shahi, Shri Nageshwar Prasad
 Shastri, Shri Bhola Paswan
 Shukla, Shri Chakrapani
 Shyamkumari Devi, Shrimati
 Singh. Shri Kameshwar
 Singh, Shri Mahendra Bahadur
 Singh, Shri Nathi
 Singh, Shrimati Pratibha
 Singh, Shri Ranbir
 Singh, Shri Shivdayal
 Singh, Shri Sultan
 Sisodia, Shri Sawaisingh
 Sukhdev Prasad, Shri
 Swu, Shri Scato
 Thakur, Shri Gunanand
 Tilak, Shri J. S.
 Tiwari, Shri Shankarlal
 Trivedi, Shri H. M.
 Varma, Shrimati Narayani Devi Manaklal
 Vyas, Dr. M. R.

The motion was negatived.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): The question is :

8. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1974, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 21, line 6, for '20 Paise' substitute '15 Paise'."

The House divided

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): Ayes—23; Noes—79.

AYES—23

Advani, Shri Lal K.
 Barman, Shri B. D.

Goray, Shri N. G.
 Gupta, Shri Bhupesh
 Kunjachen, Shri P. K.
 Lakshmanan, Shri G.
 Mahadeo, Shri
 Mahapatro, Shri L.
 Mathew Kurian, Dr. K.
 Mathur, Shri Jagdish Prasad
 Menon, Shri Viswanatha
 Misra, Shri Lokanath
 Raha, Shri Sanat Kumar
 Rajnarain, Shri
 Ray, Shri Rabi
 Roy, Shri Monoranjan
 Sakhlecha, Shri V. K.
 Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
 Shekhawat, Shri B. S.
 Singh, Shri I. D.
 Singh, Shri Sitaram
 Swamy, Shri Subramanian
 Yadav, Shri Shyam Lal

NOES—79

Abid, Shri Qasim Ali
 Adivarekar, Shrimati Sushila Shankar
 Alva, Shrimati Margaret
 Arif, Shri Mohammed Usman
 Bhardwaj, Shri Jagan Nath
 Bhatt, Shri Nand Kishore
 Buragohain, Shri Nabin Chandra
 Chakrabarti, Dr. R. K.
 Chandra Shekhar, Shri
 Chattopadhyaya, Prof. D. P.
 Chaturvedi, Shrimati Vidyawati
 Choudhury, Shri N. R.
 Chowdhary, Shri C. L.
 Chundawat, Shrimati Lakshmi Kumari
 Das, Shri Balram
 Das, Shri Bipinpal
 Devendra Nath, Shri
 Dhabe, Shri S. W.
 Gadgil, Shri Vithal
 Gian Chand, Shri

Himmat Singh, Shri
 Jagdish Chandra, Shri
 Jagtap, Shri R. D.
 Jha, Shri Kamalnath
 Kalaniya, Shri Ibrahim
 Kalyan Chand, Shri
 Kamble, Shri N. M.
 Kapur, Shri Yashpal
 Khan, Shri Khurshed Alam
 Khan, Shri Maqsood Ali
 Krishan Kant, Shri
 Kulkarni, Shrimati Sumitra G.
 Lalbuai, Shri
 Mahanti, Shri B. K.
 Majhi, Shri C. P.
 Makwana, Shri Yogendra
 Malaviya, Shri Harsh Deo
 Mali, Shri Ganesh Lal
 Mehta, Shri Om
 Menon, Shrimati Leela Damodara
 Mukherjee, Shri Kali
 Mukherjee, Shri Pranab
 Munda, Shri B. R.
 Nizam-ud-Din, Shri Syed
 Nurul Hasan. Prof. S.
 Pai, Shri T. A.
 Panda, Shri Brahmananda
 Patil, Shri D. S.
 Patil, Shri G. R.
 Pradhan, Shrimati Saraswati
 Rachaiah, Shri B.
 Rao, Shrimati Rathnabai Sreenivasa
 Rao, Shri V. C.
 Reddi, Shri K. Brahmananda
 Reddy, Shri K. V. Raghunatha
 Sangma, Shri E. M.
 Sardar Amjad Ali, Shri
 Savita Behen, Shrimati
 Shahi, Shri Nageshwar Prasad
 Shastri, Shri Bhola Paswan
 Shukla, Shri Chakrapani
 Shyamkumari Devi, Shrimati
 Singh, Shri Kameshwar

Singh, Shri Mahendra Bahadur
 Singh, Shri Nathi
 Singh, Shrimati Pratibha
 Singh, Shri Ranbir
 Singh, Shri Shivdayal
 Singh, Shri Sultan
 Sisodia, Shri Sawaisingh
 Sukhdev Prasad, Shri
 Sultan, Shrimati Maimoona
 Swu, Shri Scato
 Thakur, Shri Gunanand
 Tilak, Shri J. S.
 Tiwari, Shri Shankarlal
 Trivedi, Shri H. M.
 Varma, Shrimati Narayani Devi Manaklal
 Vyas, Dr. M. R.

The motion was negatived.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): The question is :

9. That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment to be made in the Finance Bill, 1974, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

“That at page 21, line 8, for ‘15 Paise’ substitute ‘10 Paise.’”

The House divided

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): Ayes—24; Noes 80.

AYES—24

Advani, Shri Lal K.
 Barman, Shri B. D.
 Goray, Shri N. G.
 Gupta, Shri Bhupesh
 Kunjachen, Shri P. K.
 Lakshmanan, Shri G.
 Lotha, Shri Khyom
 Mahadeo, Shri
 Mahapatro, Shri L.
 Mathew Kurian, Dr. K.
 Mathur, Shri Jagdish Prasad
 Menon, Shri Viswanatha

Misra, Shri Lokanath
 Raha, Shri Sanat Kumar
 Rajnarain, Shri
 Ray, Shri Rabi
 Roy, Shri Monoranjan
 Sakhlecha, Shri V. K.
 Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
 Shekhawat, Shri B. S.
 Singh, Shri I. D.
 Singh, Shri Sitaram
 Swamy, Shri Subramanian
 Yadav, Shri Shyam Lal

NOES—80

Abid, Shri Qasim Ali
 Adivarekar, Shrimati Sushila Shankar
 Alva, Shrimati Margaret
 Arif, Shri Mohammed Usman
 Bhardwaj, Shri Jagan Nath
 Bhatt, Shri Nand Kishore
 Buragohain, Shri Nabin Chandra
 Chakrabarti, Dr. R. K.
 Chandra Shekhar, Shri
 Chattopadhyaya, Prof. D. P.
 Chaturvedi, Shrimati Vidyawati
 Choudhury, Shri N. R.
 Chowdhary, Shri C. L.
 Chundawat, Shrimati Lakshmi Kumari
 Das, Shri Balram
 Das, Shri Bipinpal
 Devendra Nath, Shri
 Dhabe, Shri S. W.
 Gadgil, Shri Vithal
 Gian Chand, Shri
 Hashmi, Shri S. A.
 Himmat Sinh, Shri
 Jagdish Chandra, Shri
 Jagtap, Shri R. D.
 Jha, Shri Kamalnath
 Kalaniya, Shri Ibrahim
 Kalpanath, Shri
 Kalyan Chand, Shri
 Kamble, Shri N. M.

Kapur, Shri Yashpal
 Khan, Shri Khurshed Alam
 Khan, Shri Maqsood Ali
 Krishan Kant, Shri
 Kulkarni, Shrimati Sumitra G.
 Lalbuai, Shri
 Mahanti, Shri B. K.
 Majhi, Shri C. P.
 Makwana, Shri Yogendra
 Malavfya, Shri Harsh Deo
 Mali, Shri Ganesh Lal
 Mehta, Shri Om
 Menon, Shrimati Leela Damodara
 Mukherjee, Shri Kali
 Mukherjee, Shri Pranab
 Munda, Shri B. R.
 Nizam-ud-Din, Shri Syed
 Nurul Hasan, Prof. S.
 Pai, Shri T. A.
 Panda, Shri Brahmananda
 Patil, Shri D. S.
 Patil, Shri G. R.
 Pradhan, Shrimati Saraswati
 Rachaiah, Shri B.
 Rao, Shrimati Rathnabai Sreenivasa
 Rao, Shri V. C.
 Reddi, Shri K. Brahmananda
 Reddy, Shri K. V. Raghunatha
 Sangma, Shri E. M.
 Sardar Amjad Ali, Shri
 Savita Behen, Shrimati
 Shahi, Shri Nageshwar Prasad
 Shastri, Shri Bhola Paswan
 Shukla, Shri Chakrapani
 Shyamkumari Devi, Shrimati
 Singh, Shri Kameshwar
 Singh, Shri Mahendra Bahadur
 Singh, Shri Nathi
 Singh, Shrimati Pratibha
 Singh, Shri Ranbir
 Singh, Shri Shivdayal
 Singh, Shri Sultan
 Sisodia, Shri Sawaisingh

Sukhdev Prasad, Shri
 Swu, Shri Scato
 Thakur, Shri Gunanand
 Tilak, Shri J. S.
 Tiwari, Shri Shankarlal
 Trivedi, Shri H. M.
 Varma, Shrimati Narayani Devi Manaklal
 Vyas, Dr. M. R.

The motion was negated.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): The question is :

10. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1974, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 21, line 9, for '30 Paise' substitute '20 Paise'."

The motion was negated.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): The question is :

11. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1974, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 21, line 13, for 'One rupee and fifty Paise' substitute 'One rupee and ten Paise'."

The motion was negated.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): The question is :

12. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1974, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at Page 21, line 15, for 'One rupee and fifty Paise' substitute 'One rupee and ten Paise'."

The motion was negated.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): The question is :

13. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1974, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 20, line 44, for '25 Paise' substitute '21 Paise'."

The motion was negated.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): The question is :

14. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1974, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 21, line 1, for '15 Paise' substitute '11 Paise'."

The motion was negated.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): The question is :

15. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1974, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 21, line 6, for '20 Paise' substitute '16 Paise'."

The motion was negated.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): The question is :

16. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1974, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 21, line 8, for '15 Paise' substitute '11 Paise'."

The motion was negated.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): The question is :

17. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1974, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

That at page 21, line 9, for '30 Paise' substitute '22 Paise'."

The motion was negatived.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): The question is :

18. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1974, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 21, line 13, for fifty paise' substitute 'ten paise'."

The motion was negatived.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): The question is :

19. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1974, as passed by the Lok Sabha,

namely:—

That at page 21, line 15, for 'fifty paise' substitute 'ten paise'."

The motion was negatived.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): The question is :

"That Clause 25 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 25 was added to the Bill.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: Sir, I beg to move:

20. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1974, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

That at page 29, for lines 4 to 30, the following be substituted, namely:—

- | | |
|---|--|
| (1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 7,500 | nil |
| (2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 7,500 but does not exceed Rs. 10,000 | 10 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 7,500; |
| (3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 15,000 | Rs. 250 plus 15 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000; |
| (4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000 | Rs. 1,000 plus 20 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000; |
| (5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000 | Rs. 2,000 plus 30 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000; |
| (6) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 30,000 | Rs. 3,500 plus 35 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000; |
| (7) where the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000 but does not exceed Rs. 40,000 | Rs. 5,250 plus 40 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000; |
| (8) where the total income exceeds Rs. 40,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000 | Rs. 9,250 plus 50 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 40,000; |
| (9) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 60,000 | Rs. 14,250 plus 55 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000; |
| (10) where the total income exceeds Rs. 60,000 but does not exceed Rs. 70,000 | Rs. 19,750 plus 60 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 60,000; |
| (11) where the total income exceeds Rs. 70,000 | Rs. 25,750 plus 70 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 70,000." |

SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR :
Sir, I beg to move :

21. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1974, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

That at page 29, line 6 for 'Rs. 6,000' substitute 'Rs. 7,500'."

SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR :
Sir, I beg to move :

22. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1974, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

That at page 29, line 7, for '12 per cent' substitute '10 per cent'."

SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR :
Sir, I beg to move :

23. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1974, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

That at page 29, line 8, for 'Rs. 6,000' substitute 'Rs. 7,500'."

SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR :
Sir, I beg to move :

24. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1974, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

That at page 29, line 9, for 'Rs. 6,000' substitute 'Rs. 7,500'."

SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR :
Sir, I beg to move :

25. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1974, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

That at page 29, line 10, for 'Rs. 480 plus 15 per cent' substitute 'Rs. 400 plus 12 per cent'."

SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR :
Sir, I beg to move :

26. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1974, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 29, line 13, for 'Rs. 12,300 plus 20 per cent' substitute 'Rs. 1,050 plus 15 per cent'."

SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR :
Sir, I beg to move :

27. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1974, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

That at page 29, line 16, for 'Rs. 2,230 plus 30 per cent' substitute 'Rs. 1,900 plus 25 per cent'."

SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR :
Sir, I beg to move :

28. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1974, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

That at page 29, line 19, for 'Rs. 3,730 plus 40 per cent' substitute 'Rs. 3,200 plus 35 per cent'."

SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR :
Sir, I beg to move :

29. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1974, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 29, line 40, for 'Rs. 6,000' substitute 'Rs. 7,500'."

SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR :
Sir, I beg to move :

30. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1974, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 29, line 43, for 'Rs. 6,000' substitute 'Rs. 7,500'."

SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR :
Sir, I beg to move:

31. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1974, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 29, line 45, for 'Rs. 6,000' substitute 'Rs. 7,500'."

SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR :
Sir, I beg to move :

32. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1974, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 29, line 46, for 'Rs. 6,000' substitute 'Rs. 7,500'."

The questions were proposed.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA (Orissa):
Sir, pursuant to the recommendations of the Wanchoo Committee, the maximum marginal rate of personal Income-Tax has been reduced from 97.75 per cent. on incomes exceeding Rs. 2 lakhs to 77 per cent. on incomes exceeding Rs. 70,000. Compared to the Wanchoo Committee recommendations, the proposed rates are higher. Hence my amendment to the First Schedule which I have given. The exemption limit has been raised from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 6,000 only. The Bhoothalingam Committee had recommended the same to be raised to Rs. 7,500 in the year 1968. Since then the price rise has been tremendous and the basic exemption up to Rs. 7,500 was proposed to provide the much-needed relief on the earnings in the lower structures. Sir, now the most affected people are in the lower income groups which include the Government servants and those in the public sector undertakings. The middle-income group is suffering so much because of the price rise and **they are the people who deserve some exemption in the case of Income-Tax and this should be done.** By spreading the net wide, the Finance Ministry does not gain much out of this. Unless it wishes to keep more

people in its clutches by casting the net wider, I can say that this exemption in the case of the lower-income groups is not much. I am told that the officials who are engaged in working out this and working out the Income-Tax for the lower-income groups eat away almost 90 per cent. of the earnings from this group. Therefore, Sir, I would plead with the honourable Finance Minister that he should give some serious thought to this. Why should he unnecessarily harass the people? They have to keep accounts in respect of the Income-Tax and then in these days of inflation, they have to somehow pay the Income-Tax and they create the trouble, unnecessary trouble, for the maximum number of people. If, on the other hand, they gave relief to these lower-income groups, then the Income-Tax Officers could probably concentrate more on those people who are really the tax-evaders.

From people who should really be taxed, who should pay to the Public Exchequer, he does not earn anything by casting his net wide. Let him become wiser and relieve the others.

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर : श्रीमन्, चव्हाण साहब को तो शायद बहुत कठिनाई अनुभव नहीं होती होगी, लेकिन इस सदन में जब भी उन के सहयोगी श्री गणेश आते हैं और प्रश्नोत्तर काल में उन से पूछा जाता है कि इन्कम टैक्स के एरियर कितने हैं तो उन्होंने हाल ही में संभवतः बताया कि 714 करोड़ रुपये के इन्कम टैक्स के एरियर्स हैं। अगर इस बात का विचार किया जाय कि यह जो सीमा है अगर इस को 6 हजार से बढ़ा कर साढ़े सात या दस हजार कर दिया जाय तो सरकार को उन से कितना घाटा होगा। उस के साथ ही जो आप के 714 करोड़ के एरियर्स हैं उसको वसूलने के लिए आप को स्टाफ चाहिए। और यह सीमा बढ़ाने से जो स्टाफ बचेगा उस को इस काम में लगाया जा सकता है या जो लोग टैक्स का इवेजन करते हैं, जो टैक्स बिलकुल ही नहीं देते उन लोगों की खोज बीन के लिए उस स्टाफ को लगाया जा सकता है और ऐसा करने से सरकार को ज्यादा

लाभ होगा आर्थिक दृष्टि से । आज 50 परसेंट स्टाफ तो इस छोटे तबके के लिए लगा हुआ है । तो अगर इस सारे स्टाफ को हम दूसरे स्थान पर यूटिलाइज करें तो उस से लोगों को ज्यादा राहत मिलेगी और इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन्कम टैक्स की इस सीमा को बढ़ाया जाय ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): The question is:—

20. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1974, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 29, for lines 4 to 30, the following be substituted, namely:—

- | | |
|---|--|
| (1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 7,500 | nil |
| (2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 7,500 but does not exceed Rs. 10,000 | 10 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 7,500; |
| (3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 15,000 | Rs. 250 plus 15 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000; |
| (4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000 | Rs. 1,000 plus 20 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000; |
| (5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000 | Rs. 2,000 plus 30 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000; |
| (6) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 30,000 | Rs. 3,500 plus 35 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000; |
| (7) where the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000 but does not exceed Rs. 40,000 | Rs. 5,250 plus 40 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000; |
| (8) where the total income exceeds Rs. 40,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000 | Rs. 9,250 plus 50 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 40,000; |
| (9) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 60,000 | Rs. 14,250 plus 55 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000; |
| (10) where the total income exceeds Rs. 60,000 but does not exceed Rs. 70,000 | Rs. 19,750 plus 60 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 60,000; |
| (11) where the total income exceeds Rs. 70,000 | Rs. 25,750 plus 70 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 70,000." |

The motion was negatived.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): The question is:—

21. That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance

Bill, 1974, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 29, line 6, for 'Rs. 6,000' substitute 'Rs. 7,500'."

The motion was negatived.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): The question is:—

22. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1974, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

That at page 29, line 7, for '12 per cent' substitute '10 per cent'."

The motion was negatived.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): The question is:—

23. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1974, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

That at page 29, line 8, for 'Rs. 6,000' substitute 'Rs. 7,500'."

The motion was negatived.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): The question is:—

24. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1974, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

That at page 29, line 9, for 'Rs. 6,000' substitute 'Rs. 7,500'."

The motion was negatived.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): The question is:—

25. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1974, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

That at page 29, line 10, for 'Rs. 480 plus 15 per cent' substitute 'Rs. 400 plus 12 per cent'."

The motion was negatived.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): The question is:—

26. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1974, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

That at page 29, line 13, for 'Rs. 12,300 plus 20 per cent' substitute 'Rs. 1,050 plus 15 per cent'."

The motion was negatived.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): The question is:—

27. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1974, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

That at page 29, line 16, for 'Rs. 2,230 plus 30 per cent' substitute 'Rs. 1,900 plus 25 per cent'."

The motion was negatived.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): The question is:—

28. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1974, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

That at page 29, line 19, for 'Rs. 3,730 plus 40 per cent' substitute 'Rs. 3,200 plus 35 per cent'."

The motion was negatived.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): The question is:—

29. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1974, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

That at page 29, line 40, for 'Rs. 6,000' substitute 'Rs. 7,500'."

The motion was negatived.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): The question is:—

30. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance

Bill, 1974, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

That at page 29, line 43, for 'Rs. 6,000' substitute 'Rs. 7,500'."

The motion was negatived.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): The question is:—

31. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1974, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

That at page 29, line 45, for 'Rs. 6,000' substitute 'Rs. 7,500'."

The motion was negatived.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): The question is:—

32. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1974, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

That at page 29, line 46, for 'Rs. 6,000' substitute 'Rs. 7,500'."

The motion was negatived.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): The question is:—

"That the First Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The First Schedule was added to the Bill.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE

DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN (Kerala): Sir, I beg to move:—

33. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1974, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

That at page 36, after line 16 the following be inserted, namely:—

(ia) in item No. 7, for the entry in the third column against 'KEROSENE', the entry 'NIL' shall be substituted."

SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR (Rajasthan): Sir, I beg to move:—

34. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1974, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

That at page 36, line 15, for 'Ten per cent' substitute 'Five per cent'."

35. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1974, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

That at page 36, after line 16, the following be inserted, namely:—

(ia) in Item No. 7, for the entry in the third column against 'KEROSENE', the entry 'NIL' shall be substituted.

(ib) in Item No. 9, for the entry in the Third Column against 'DIESEL OIL, NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED', the entry 'one hundred and sixty-eight rupees and twenty-five paise per kila liter at 150 centigrade thermometer' shall be substituted."

36. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1974, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

That at page 36, line 29, for 'Sixty paise' substitute 'Forty-five paise'."

37. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1974, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

That at page 36, line 40, for 'Seventy-five per cent' substitute 'One hundred per cent'."

38. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1974, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

That at page 36, line 41, for 'Seventy-five per cent' substitute 'One hundred per cent'."

39. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1974, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

That at page 37, line 4, for 'Ten per cent' substitute 'Five per cent'."

40. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1974, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

That at page 37, lines 15 to 19 be deleted."

The questions were proposed.

DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN (Kerala): Sir, I would request the hon. Minister that this is an amendment which he should be able to accept. I would request the hon. Minister that at least in the case of kerosene, which is a product which a large number of poor people, particularly in the rural areas are using, this should be left with practically no tax burden. Sir, in fact, in Bihar during the recent riots it was known that a large number of students were not getting kerosene and a large number of people in the rural areas today go without any kerosene at all. Kerosene prices have gone up and on top of that Government is getting tax revenue. This, I think, is a very wrong type of policy. And I request the hon. Minister that at least in the case of kerosene he should have some soft touch.

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर : उपसभापति महोदय, इस में कुछ इस तरह के आइटम्स हैं कि जिन के संबंध में डा० कुरियन साहब ने अपने विचार प्रकट कर दिये हैं, लेकिन माननीये मंत्री जी का ध्यान मैं कुछ और बातों की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। एक आइटम है कागज का, लिखने का कागज। उस के सम्बन्ध में कम से कम यह विचार करें कि क्या वे इस सम्बन्ध में कोई रियायत दे सकते हैं। विशेषतौर पर जो हमारे स्कूली बच्चे हैं उन पर इस का बहुत दबाव पड़ेगा। दूसरी चीजें हैं जैसे टोफी, या

चिकलेट्स या चुड़ंगम है, इन पर भी अगर वह टैक्स कम कर सकें तो अच्छा होगा। मैंने तो दस से पांच परसेंट का सुझाव दिया है और यह कोई बहुत बड़ा लक्जरी की आइटम नहीं है लेकिन छोटे बच्चों को प्रसन्न करने के लिए और उन के उपयोग में आने वाली यह चीजें हैं। अगर इस सम्बन्ध में मंत्री महोदय विचार करें तो इन पर टैक्स कम हो सकता है। मैंने केवल कम करने की बात ही नहीं कही, मैं मंत्री महोदय के टैक्स को बढ़ाने के संबंध में भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ ऐसे आइटम्स हैं कि जिन पर चाहें तो आप टैक्स बढ़ा सकते हैं और सदन उन का समर्थन कर सकता है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, रेफ्रिजरेटर पर, एयर कंडिशनर पर अगर माननीय मंत्री जी टैक्स बढ़ा देते तो कोई हर्ज नहीं लेकिन टुथ पेस्ट पर टैक्स न बढ़ाया जाय। क्योंकि आज टुथपेस्ट कोई लक्जरी आइटम नहीं रही। दातुन के लिए नीम का पेड़, बबूल का पेड़ आसानी से नहीं मिलता इसलिए सब को टुथपेस्ट, इस्तेमाल में लाना पड़ता है। मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है कि टुथ पेस्ट, लिखने वाली बच्चों की कापियाँ, मिटाई आदि पर टैक्स घटाए। शिक्षा मंत्री जी यहाँ बैठे हुए हैं मैं उनसे भी अनुरोध करूँगा कि वह मंत्री महोदय से कहें कि कम से कम बच्चों की स्कूल की कापियों पर टैक्स कम कर दें। इससे आपको बहुत कुछ राहत मिलेगी। अगर वह चाहें तो एयर कंडिशनर और रेफ्रिजरेटर पर टैक्स बढ़ा सकते हैं। हमें इसमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं होगी। हम इसका समर्थन करेंगे। मैं चाहूँगा मंत्री महोदय इस प्रकार की चीजों पर टैक्स घटाकर दूसरी प्रकार की चीजों पर, जिनका मैंने जिक्र किया है, टैक्स बढ़ा दें।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Sir, I would like to make one point clear as far as I see that. As far as kerosene is concerned, in these Budget proposals we have not taxed kerosene. He is aware that the excise rates were approved by the House earlier. I don't think there is any reason to have

that exercise. As far as papers are concerned, there is no relation between the two because we have not raised any taxes or excise rates.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): The question is :

33. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1974, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 36, after line 16, the following be inserted, namely:—

'(ia) in item No. 7, for the entry in the third column against 'KEROSENE', the entry 'NIL' shall be substituted.'"

The motion was negatived.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): The question is :

34. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1974, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

That at page 36, line 15, for "Ten per cent" substitute 'Five per cent.'"

The motion was negatived.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): The question is :

35. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1974, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

That at page 36, after line 16, the following be inserted, namely:—

'(ia) in Item No. 7, for the entry in the Third Column against KEROSENE', the entry 'NIL' shall be substituted'."

(ib) in Item No. 9, for the entry in the Third Column against 'DIESEL OIL, NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED', the entry 'one hundred and

sixty-eight rupees and twenty-five paise per kilo litre at 150 centigrade thermometer' shall be substituted'."

The motion was negatived.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): The question is :

36. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1974, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

That at page 36, line 29, for 'Sixty paise' substitute 'Forty-five paise'."

the motion was negatived.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): The question is :

37. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1974, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

That at page 36, line 40, for 'Seventy-five per cent' substitute 'One hundred per cent.'"

The motion was negatived.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): The question is :

38. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1974, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

That at page 36, line 41, for 'Seventy-five per cent' substitute 'One hundred per cent.'"

the motion was negatived.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): The question is :

39. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1974, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

That at page 37, line 4, for 'Ten per cent' substitute 'Five per cent.'"

The motion was negatived.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): The question is:

40. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1974, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

That at page 37, lines 15 to 19 be deleted."

The motion was negatived.

The Second Schedule was added to the Bill.

The Third Schedule was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill be returned."

The question was proposed.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Sir, I would like to make some observations. First of all, I know that the hon. Members are tired after having said 'yes' and 'no'. Most of them have gone to the Central Hall and I have no intention of getting the bell rung again in order to disturb our friends who may be sipping coffee there. Nonetheless, I would like to make one or two observations at the last stage of the Finance Bill and indeed the Budget Session as far as the financial matters are concerned.

Sir, we are told that Dr. Henry Kissinger, the U.S. Secretary of State, would be visiting our country soon. I understand he is coming this month. Recently, Sir, and the Finance Minister may kindly note—I don't know whether he knows it or not—that on May 4, there was an elaborate briefing of the Economic Secretaries of all the Ministries by Mr. Kewal Singh, I.C.S., Secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs. These Secretaries in that briefing were asked to prepare their plans for the projects which would be placed before Dr. Kissinger in order to get American collaboration and aid. And much was said

about the American aid. And all kinds of cock and bull stories, I believe, were told about the American generosity. That is, of course, what Mr. T. N. Kaul, our Ambassador in Washington, has been saying these days.

For example, on January 4, this year, Mr. T. N. Kaul said that relations between any two sovereign independent countries or nations and particularly between two of the biggest democracies in the world like India and the U.S.A. cannot and should not be assessed in the context only of the present or the recent past but in the large perspective of the past history and the future perspective.

Therefore, he is pleading for American collaboration and he has been put on the job although he has not been able to get Americans budge an inch over the Diego Garcia issue. But, he is very active.

Now, Sir, recently, at the Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly, where the problems of the developing countries specially in respect of raw materials were discussed, the American delegation took a very hostile stand and their main spokesman John Scali openly said that he disagreed with the major and important conclusions of the two documents which had been adopted or were going to be adopted at the Special Session. In fact, he was very bitter in his attack against the developing countries and in fact he pleaded for maintaining the *status quo*, and yet Mr. T. N. Kaul is talking about all kinds of friendships.

Now, this is only one part of the thing. This is what the representative of the United States of America said. The representative of the western countries, specially those belonging to the European Economic Community took a similarly hostile stand against developing countries like ours. In such a situation how is it that they are going to get so much assistance from our country. The position has been made very clear.

Now, Sir, I understand Mr. K. B. Lal—not the B.B. Lal of the land-grab fame, there are too many Lals here, we are

tired of Lals, there are different types of Lals . . .

AN HON. MEMBER: Who are . . .
(Interruptions).

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: You are not *lal* at all, you are black. These Lals believe in rolling out red carpet for the Americans. Now, Mr. K. B. Lal, I.C.S., he went to New York to brief Mr. Swaran Singh and had midnight meetings with the Americans and others to impress upon them that they should go in for collaboration with Indian business and others. I understand Mr. K. B. Lal is an aspirant for a post in the permanent secretariat which is going to be created to take care of the decisions of the United Nations Special Session and their implementation. He is canvassing to be appointed to this post in the west, above all, in the United States of America. Now is Mr. K. B. Lal suitable for that post? For that you have to fight neo-colonialism and imperialism and different interests of the developing countries so that we get better prices for raw materials, so that we get better terms in our trade relations with developed countries specially the United States of America, Britain, West Germany, Japan and others. Now, K. B. Lal is the most unsuitable person. I would like to know from Mr. Chavan whether he is being consulted in such matters.

Now, Sir, before I change over from K. B. Lal to other things, I would like to say that when he was Joint Secretary and Secretary in the Ministry of Commerce in 1959-60—I mentioned this earlier but he did not reply—he led an Indian delegation which entered into an agreement with the COGIS of Italy. The agreement was that some surcharge was to be paid on import of Italian fertiliser and the surcharge was to be utilised for promoting Indian exports. But, nothing of the sort was done. The COGIS got the money and an allegation was made that at that time the additional money was shared by COGIS with Mr. K. B. Lal. The Finance Minister should enquire. He should look into his own files and the files of the Home Ministry and the Ministry of External Affairs and find

out whether at that time there was a serious allegation against Mr. K. B. Lal sharing the money in this manner. It is a question of national exchequer. The COGIS were supposed to have utilised this fund for promoting Indian exports or rather buying Indian goods like tea, coffee, textiles and so on.

Actually they did not do that. They went to the old importers and asked them to continue to import these things only. They paid some money to the Italian importer so that they imported Indian goods under the aegis of the COGIS and the remaining money to COGIS shared with Lal. Now I do not know why the hon. Minister did not refer to this when he replied to the other things. When Lal was in the Commerce Ministry as Joint Secretary he reduced the cost of raw cotton in order to benefit the Birlas and the Goenkas. That was his record. The Jute Commissioner's office in Calcutta really became the office of the IJMA. Not only that, Lal was smuggling jute from then East Pakistan saying that it was jute cuttings. They came as jute cuttings but actually it was real jute and the smuggling went on.

These are the officers who have got the upper hand. I do not know why the officers are being given so much power. Now, what is being done? The Committee of Economic Secretaries—all ICS bosses—are dominating this thing. They really decide the policy. I know, recently they met with a view to discussing the oil crisis but they came to the conclusion that they should import coal from Australia to run the power houses in the South. Can you deny it? Why is it not being published? Why are we not told? This is one of the latest decisions.

As you know, when the Bechtel company scandal came up the Takru Commission was appointed. These secretaries met and said there was nothing wrong. And they are thinking of entering into an agreement with Bechtel company which was of CIA origin. I have one very interesting information. In the days of the second World War, John McCone, who was to become later the boss of CIA (1961 to 1965) started an engineering firm in

San Francisco called Parson-Bechtel-McCone Corporation. After the war the name was changed to just Bechtel Corporation but in the course of time its links with the CIA became deep after the chief promoter of the company had entered the CIA. This is that company and with them they are going into an agreement. This matter should be gone into.

Secretaries are now more than Cabinet Ministers and the Cabinet responsibility is not working. Parliamentary accountability has become a *facade* and the Secretaries have really become the policy makers and the brain trust. With all my criticisms and reservations any day I can sit with a Minister rather than an ICS Secretary; I can call them, I can sit and talk with them and speak on the wave length with many of them and they will be more responsive. In the interest of parliamentary democracy what is important is to see that the Cabinet Government functions as a Cabinet Government, retaining parliamentary accountability. It is the duty of the Prime Minister to see that the initiative of individual Ministers combines with the collective responsibility and collective functioning. Today it is not so. What is happening today is, the bureaucrats are on the top, the nabobs of the Railway Board are sitting on the pyramid, at the apex and creating such problems. Now this is the problem to be considered. I have mentioned it because I am feeling a little worried. The other day at a seminar the Prime Minister said "Democracy is on trial". Yes, democracy is on trial not only because rightists are on the offensive which is true but democracy is on trial because we are deviating from some of the fundamental tenets of democracy or functioning of parliamentary institutions. I have been here for many years and I have known that even Mr. Nehru held that parliamentary institutions had to be maintained, although much of it was showy and perhaps there was more of form rather than substance. Nonetheless these forms are very important. Without these forms we do not get pegs to hang these things. I think what is happening is a very wrong thing. In any case bureaucracy should not be a power.

My friends will speak about Mr. B. B. Lal. I would ask for an inquiry against Mr. Lal and Mr. Subramanian because they were getting presents from Mohan Meakin Breweries and the late B. R. Mohan. They are the friends of these people and they wrote confidential reports against honest officers. It has been revealed now that when nothing could be found by searching the house of an officer who had not obliged Mr. Lal and Mr. Subramanian and the Mohan Meakin Breweries in getting illegal expansion and who had not agreed to the case for violation of the Industries (Regulation and Development) Act being dropped malicious reports were written. His house was searched, persecution took place; all these things have been revealed and admitted today. But what about those two officers I would like to know from the Home Minister who maliciously wrote motivated entries after they failed to implicate the officer through a search of his house. What has happened to them? You have expunged most of the remarks; some two or three words are kept. Sir, in perjury—you are a lawyer, is it not?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): I am not a lawyer but I can say you have argued your case. You must now conclude.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Now I will have to tell that, because you have said no. If you had said yes I would not have proceeded with it. In perjury if there is perjury with regard to 90 per cent then the other 10 per cent has to be thrown out. A perjurer is a perjurer, never to be believed. People who write malicious and motivated reports cannot be believed.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): All this has been much debated.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: All right; you are fond of new points. Here is the case of an officer writing reports on his nephew-in-law for 16 years and Mr. Swarup was kept in Geneva for seven years. Let them deny it. Such corruptions take place. I do not want to go into details but imagine, Sir, the maternal uncle-in-law writing reports, confidential reports, of his nephew Mr. Swarup for 16 years.

Now, as far as the Budget is concerned, you have given wholesome concessions to the capitalists. You have reduced income-tax for top brackets; those who pay Rs. 10 lakhs will pay Rs. 2 lakhs less now. Therefore you cannot create an impression that you are giving relief to all. This is a wonderful type of relief. You know very well, according to your own statement the arrears of income-tax from 600 odd assesses who are assessed for 10 lakhs and more come to Rs. 200 crores and you are not collecting this money. And it is these people who will get the relief.

One point about National Rayon Corporation and the Kapadias. I want to bring to your notice now because tomorrow I will not bring it. The Kapadias are trying to get their Directors appointed and prevent the appointment of Government Director who I believe is a Member of this House, Mr. H. M. Trivedi. Their term expires in June this year. What they are trying to do is this. Mr. Umashankar Dikshit, kindly listen to this; I know you know Kapadia very well. Therefore I would ask you to listen. Kapadia is trying to regain control of the . . .

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): At the third reading stage of the Bill, you cannot go into these details.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: This is a point to be noted, you know. Under section 408 of the Companies Act Government did not approve of the five Directors which Kapadias were to appoint on the basis of their preference shares. It is a strange thing. They would get these Directors appointed if the Government Directors disappear from the scene. Then the situation will become serious. The Unit Trust and the public have a great stake in this. The Kapadias tried to exercise considerable political influence to get the Company Law Board to approve the election of the five Directors who were elected in May 1973 but ultimately failed. Now they are also trying to prevent the appointment of Government Directors and to have their own Directors on the basis of preference shares. Sir, in the national interest this National Rayon Corporation should be

saved from the grip of the Kapadias. It is now engaged in an expansion project for nylon tyre yarn cord involving Rs. 6 to Rs. 8 crores.

This should be done immediately. There should not be any delay because time is running out. I am told they are holding another general body meeting the day after tomorrow, on the 11th May. I would ask Mr. Chavan kindly to intervene in this matter because your financial institutions, including the Unit Trust, have a big stake in the National Rayon Corporation. You see to it that the Government directors are re-elected and take necessary precaution so that the Kapadias cannot have a grip of the organisation. Thank you very much.

I think, Mr. Chavan, you have let down the nation by presenting a Budget of this kind. The Finance Bill is your brain-child and I think this is the product of it. I am very sorry you have done such a thing. Now, things are moving to the right. As far as the economic policies are concerned, there is a competition among the Ministries to placate the monopolists and even the multi-national corporations. In that way they are fighting the economic crisis. The crisis will worsen. Conflicts will grow. Struggles will grow. That is why today you find that the people are awakening and resisting the reactionary policies of the Government in the economic field and defending their interests.

Before I sit down I congratulate the brave railwaymen for the splendid and magnificent manner in which they have risen against these policies of the Government. They are defending their interests and the honour of the nation. It is they who are defending democratic norms in public life, whereas the Government, as if in a war, against their own people have mobilised the police and various other forces. The army has been alerted. I think democracy is being endangered by such action. The nation's fair name is being tarnished by such action . . .

HON. MEMBERS: No.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I do hope the working people in the country will

rise to the occasion and rally behind the railwaymen and make it impossible for the Government to go ahead with its policy of reprisal and repression in order to silence two million railwaymen who run the lifeline of the country. We owe them a duty to stand by them in defending their interests. Let there be a negotiated settlement. Let the doors of the jail be thrown open and let discussion start to have mutual consultation and a negotiated settlement could be arrived at. That is what we want. It is a matter of shame that the Government is telling lies everyday through the All India Radio. I wish Mr. Gujral had been here. Do not sanction any money for Mr. Gujral's lies. Public finance is not meant for public lies in the manner in which Mr. Gujral is doing. Yesterday the television carried a lying story in a shameless manner. Mr. Chavan, since when he became the Finance Minister to finance such lies, lying by a Government institution like the All India Radio and television. It is a shame for the nation. It does not behove our democratic institutions. Mr. Chavan, you should tell Mr. Gujral to stop lying. Otherwise, no money shall come. Money is not meant for financing. Mr. Gujral's lying propaganda. Blatant falsehood he has been uttering. It is a shame to his own name, shame to his past tradition and shame to all of us.

SHRI MONORANJAN ROY (West Bengal): Sir, at the fag-end of the debate and at the Third Reading stage I am constrained to make some observations. I begin where Mr. Bhupsh Gupta ended. Twenty lakh railwaymen are on strike in connection with their most legitimate and just demands. The Railway Ministry would give to the General Revenues a sum of Rs. 181 crores in the year 1974-75. He says there is no money and asks wherefrom the money will come to meet the demands of the workers. Here is the Finance Minister who is giving extra-incentives and a special bonus to the monopoly houses which are reaping huge profits. This is from the Economic Times. It is not a paper owing allegiance to any leftist party. It is a paper of the monopoly house. It is dated the 7th May. It says that the report that was prepared by one of the Departments

of the Finance Ministry, by the Directorate of Inspection and Research, Statistics and Publications shows that in size the monopoly industrial houses account for 20 per cent of the total number of companies.

The report says 20 per cent of the total number of companies accounted for 93.3 per cent of the retained profit of all companies. In other words, the report says, the larger the company, the higher the profitability and consequently the dividend declared. Under the heading "Big Houses Profits" this is a 4-column report in the Economic Times. I do not like to waste the time reading out the entire thing as to how the profit has been increasing from year to year for big houses, not small industrial entrepreneurs. The smaller ones are, on the other hand, sustaining losses. And these big houses are evading taxes. Their income-tax arrears, according to the Finance Minister, come to the tune of Rs. 714 crores. For whom has the Finance Minister given tax relief? Not for the small farmers, not for the small businessmen, not for the small industrialists, but for the big houses. The Finance Minister gives tax relief for the big houses because they are hard pressed. And yet he does not feel ashamed to increase the price of post card; he does not feel ashamed to put tax on kerosene, tax on paper used for books of primary school children. On such things used by the common man taxes have been increased. Naturally the prices will go up and they have gone up and are going up. The Finance Minister said we are trying to hold the price line. I shall thank him for one thing. The other day he said those who are thinking of reducing the prices, they are in fool's paradise and prices can never be reduced. It is true, because when the Finance Minister is increasing excise duties on every essential commodity, naturally the prices can never go down. I do not like to go into the details.

Then about deficit financing. Many of our honourable friends have spoken about deficit financing. The Finance Minister says that 60 per cent of deficit financing has been reduced during the last year. Nonetheless the prices of all essential commodities have gone up. Why? Because, you

are imposing excise duty on everything. Excise duty is the main reason. The second reason is black money which is creating a parallel market in the country. Black money is creating havoc in the country. And for those black money holders Mr. Chavan has reduced the taxation, for those higher groups, from 97 per cent to 77 per cent. There is a twenty per cent reduction in taxes for the higher groups. Is there anything to explain? You say money is not available for railwaymen. For them bullet is available. You have given Rs. 169 crores for the Central Reserve Police where it was only Rs. 3 crores during the year 1950-51. It has been increased to Rs. 169 crores for the year 1974-75. Yes, because it is understandable now, the Government depends not on the people's support. During the election they go on rigging. They depend upon the police, they depend upon the CRP, they depend upon the State Police, they depend upon the BSF, and ultimately upon the Army. So, the way they want to deal with the railwaymen is the fascist way. It is the fascist method they are adopting.

There is the Goebbelic propaganda going on from the All India Radio. This method was first adopted by Hitler himself. He came to power by using Goebbels through Radio and the press. I challenge Mr. Chavan—Mr. Dikshit is also here—whether he can deny that the press was warned against giving any publicity to the letter of Mr. Fernandes sent to the Prime Minister. The P.T.I. and the U.N.I. have been warned not to circulate any letter sent to the Prime Minister by Mr. George Fernandes. This is how they want to deal with railwaymen. And I am told there is a conspiracy to kill a large number of railwaymen's leaders through shooting, hounding them, throwing away their bodies and then asking as to who killed them. That is the conspiracy. I warn the railwaymen from the platform of this House to be careful that their leaders will be hounded and killed. They will adopt the methods adopted by them in West Bengal. More than a thousand of our comrades there were killed in the name of Naxalites by anti-social elements and by the police.

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): Please do not go to Calcutta.

SHRI MONORANJAN ROY: That is the method they are going to use against the railwaymen who are on strike.

My last point. This is a very serious matter. Mr. Chavan has left. Unfortunately, Mr. Debi Prasad Chattopadhyaya, who was present here, has also left. This is about excise duty on tea. The best flavoured tea in the world is produced in Darjeeling and no doubt it also fetches the highest price. But the yield is very low. The small planters cannot cope with this high excise duty upon their tea. Small gardens have been closed down in large numbers. Mr. Debi Prasad Chattopadhyaya has been repeatedly approached by the workers and small planters also. He issues some statement and through promises. But he has not done anything with regard to the excise duty. The entire industry is in jeopardy and on the verge of complete ruin. If immediate steps are not taken it will go completely out of commission. If excise duty upon Darjeeling tea is not reduced more gardens will be closed and the workers will die of starvation. Gardens will be closed down and the whole economy of the Hills will be ruined. Just now Mr. Chavan said that he is taking care about problems of the hilly areas of North East India. Darjeeling is one of the hill areas of the North East region of the country. May I know what facilities have been provided to this area? If an industrialist wants to start an industry in any part of the Darjeeling hills he will not get any facility. I had discussion with a number of small industrialists who can invest some money to start small or medium industries. They are prepared to invest. But, unfortunately, that area is not declared as a backward area. No facility is given to the area of Darjeeling hills. Mr. Chavan just now said that in 1969 bank finance to the tune of Rs. 2 crores was given to this region and it increased to Rs. 14 crores in 1973-74. But Darjeeling is part of that region. It has not got anything either by way of bank loan or by way of financial assistance or by way of any other facilities. But our

Chief Minister, Mr. Siddhartha Shankar Ray is a master in telling Goebbelsian lies and in giving promises after promises. He says his second motherland is Darjeeling. But I do not know whether he knows it or not that Darjeeling is declared as an advanced area, a developed area, only because there are some moribund tea bushes. Why should it not be declared as a backward area and given special facilities, special incentives and special attention? The people of that area, after their failure to get their Nepali language into the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution—it was rejected by the Government of India—have demanded regional autonomy. I warn that if this regional autonomy is not granted, you will be compelled to grant it a full state's status in course of time as you have granted to the Mizo hills, to Meghalaya and other hill people of Assam. This demand has been voiced and it has been supported by the people of West Bengal. They have supported the demand of regional autonomy within the State of West Bengal. They will demand full autonomy unless their reasonable demands are met. With these words, I am warning again about the attitude of the Government towards the railwaymen. The entire working class of India will observe a one-day strike on May 15 in support of the railwaymen and in protest against the attitude of the Government which is trying to cow down the railwaymen by brute force. Thank you.

श्री श्याम लाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : मान्यवर, मैं दो-तीन बातों का जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ। पहली बात तो यह कि मैं श्री भूपेश गुप्त का बहुत अनुग्रहीत हूँ कि अब उन्होंने यह कहना शुरू किया और इस बात को मान लिया कि आकाशवाणी गोएबल्स की तरह हिन्दुस्तान में प्रचार करता रहा है। इस बात को जब हम पहले कहते रहे तो वे बहुत ऐतज्ज करते थे। आकाशवाणी सरकार की तरफ से न केवल बड़ा ही झूठा प्रचार करता है, गलत बातों का प्रसारण करता है, बल्कि सरकार के एक दल विशेष का प्रचार करता है और खास कर चुनावों के अवसर पर।

दूसरी बात मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इंडियन एयरलाइन्स में और एयर इंडिया में 20 करोड़ रु० का घाटा इस साल भी दिखाया गया जैसा हमने द्वा। काई वजह नहीं है कि इन दोनों संस्थानों में यह घाटा क्यों है। वित्त मंत्री, एविएशन मंत्री इस बात के लिये जिम्मेदारी लें कि वे इंडियन एयरलाइन्स में और एयर इंडिया में एक पैसे का भी घाटा न दें पब्लिक सेक्टर में, जिससे जनता पर भार पड़े।

तीसरी बात, योजनाओं में जो पिछड़े हुए प्रदेश थे उनका ख्याल नहीं किया गया। विगत 3 योजनाओं में जो प्रति व्यक्ति कम केन्द्रीय सहायता दी गई उसमें 3 राज्यों के नाम आते हैं—बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश और मद्रास, जो कि तामिलनाडु कहा जाता है। मान्यवर इन तीनों प्रदेशों में पहली योजना में प्रतिव्यक्ति 14 रु० की सहायता दी गई। लेकिन दूसरी और तीसरी योजनाओं में बिहार को 20 रु० दिया गया, प्रति व्यक्ति सहायता, तीसरी योजना में 44 रु०। तामिलनाडु को 31 रु०, दूसरी योजना में और तीसरी योजना में 53 रु०। उत्तर प्रदेश को दूसरी योजना में 14 रु० से 18 रु० हुआ और फिर केवल 46 रु० हुआ इस प्रकार इन रायों के साथ, विशेष कर उन तीनों राज्यों में उत्तर प्रदेश का नाम आता है जिसके विरुद्ध भागन सरकार रही और जो केन्द्रीय सहायता प्राप्त करने में हमेशा अपेक्षित किया गया।

वित्त मंत्री जी ने करों में राहत देने समय यह कहा था कि वह समझते हैं कि प्रत्यक्ष कर का जो प्रतिशत है वह अप्रत्यक्ष कर के मुकाबले में अधिक रहेगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर वे अप्रत्यक्ष कर बढ़ाते हैं तो इससे देश में मुद्रास्फीति बढ़ेगी और मूल्यों में वृद्धि होगी। मान्यवर परम्परा दूसरे देशों में यह है प्रत्यक्ष कर अधिक होने चाहिये और अप्रत्यक्ष करों में बराबर गिरावट आनी चाहिये। जो घाटा उन्होंने इस वर्ष आंका है वह 900 करोड़ रुपये का है, लेकिन मेरा ख्याल यह है मुद्रास्फीति की जो दर है उससे

20-30 प्रतिशत और अधिक बढ़ सकती है। ऐसे स्थिति में जो योजना बनाई गई है वह अवास्तविक है और यह ठोस तथ्यों के आधार पर नहीं है। इसलिये इस वर्ष की जो पंच-वर्षीय योजना है वह केवल कागज की ही योजना रह जायेगी।

मान्यवर, एक बात मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि पांचवी योजना के लिये जो बजट रखा गया है वह 72-73 के मूल्यों को दृष्टि में रख कर 4700 करोड़ रुपये का रखा गया है। इस मूल्य पर मान्यवर, वह केवल 2900 करोड़ रुपये का रह जाता है। इस प्रकार से इस वर्ष की योजना पिछले वर्ष के मुकाबले एक हजार करोड़ रुपया कम हो जाती है। क्या इससे लक्ष्य प्राप्त हो जायेगा, यह बात समझ में नहीं आती है।

मान्यवर, एक बात और निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ लोग मान्यवर घंटाकरण है। संहारकारी शंकर या किसी अन्य देवता का नाम उनके कान पर पड़ने पर घंटी बजने लगती है। तो इस सदन में भी मुझे बड़े दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि टच करण है। जब इस सदन में राजनारायण खड़े होते हैं बोलने के लिये, तो एकदम हूँ, हूँ होने लगती है। मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि किस प्रकार से वे संसदीय परम्परा का निर्वाह करते हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य मान्यवर उत्तर प्रदेश से आये हैं जो अभी चन्द रोज हुए संसोपा और सोशलि ट पार्टी को छोड़कर कांग्रेस पार्टी में अक्टूबर 1973 में भर्ती हो गये हैं। मान्यवर, वे दूसरे दल के नेताओं के ऊपर जो इस सदन के सदस्य नहीं उन के ऊपर गलत आरोप लगाया जाता है। मैं इस बारे में आपका संरक्षण चाहता हूँ कि जो व्यक्ति इस सदन के सदस्य नहीं, जो किसी दूसरे विधान सभा का सदस्य हो, उसके विरुद्ध खूले रूप से निराधार, असत्य, भ्रामक, मनगढ़ंत और कपोल कल्पित आरोप लगाये जायें, तो उसकी निन्दा की जानी चाहिये। मैं

समझता हूँ कि आप या जो भी व्यक्ति इस आसन पर बैठा हो, उसका यह कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि वह इस तरह के आरोपों को रोके।

मान्यवर, श्री कल्पनाथ 7 मई को जब इस सदन में बोल रहे थे, तो उन्होंने चौधरी चरण सिंह जी के ऊपर जो आरोप लगाये, उनके सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे उन आरोपों को साबित कर देंगे तो मैं इस सदन की सदस्यता से त्याग पत्र दे दूंगा। मान्यवर, उन्होंने इस तरह से जो आरोप लगाये हैं वे बिल्कुल गलत, निराधार, कपोल कल्पित, मनगढ़ंत, झूठे, असत्य हैं और जिनका कोई आधार नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि कांग्रेस की सत्ता में जाने पर वे इस प्रकार के झूठे बयान सदन में न दें। मान्यवर, उन्होंने यह कहा कि चौधरी चरण सिंह ने ढाई गुना टैक्स किसानों पर लगाया था। मैं उनसे यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह का टैक्स उन्होंने कब लगाया? जब उनके हाथ में सत्ता थी, जब से वे मुख्य मंत्री थे तो उन्होंने कभी भी इस तरह का टैक्स नहीं लगाया। यह आरोप बिल्कुल झूठ है। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि चौधरी चरण सिंह ने डी० आई० आर० को लागू किया। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार डी० आई० आर० को लागू करती है या किसी प्रदेश का मुख्य मंत्री लागू करता है? यह आरोप भी झूठा है, गलत है और निन्दनीय है। इस चीज के लिये उनकी निन्दा की जानी चाहिये।

उप-सभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी० बी० राजू) : आप डिबेट पर ना जाइए।

श्री श्याम लाल यादव : मैं तीन चार आरोपों को आपके सामने बतलाना चाहता हूँ। श्री कल्पनाथ ने चौधरी चरण सिंह के ऊपर यह भी आरोप लगाया कि उन्होंने छात्र संगठन को समाप्त किया। मैं उनसे यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार की सत्ता उनके पास कब थी? हिन्दुस्तान का छात्र संगठन उनके पास नहीं था और न ही उन्होंने छात्र संगठन की स्थापना ही की। यह आरोप भी गलत, भ्रामक और निन्दनीय है।

मान्यवर, फिर उन्होंने यह बात कही जिसका मुझे दुःख है। उन्होंने मान्यवर यह कहा :- मजदूरों के ऊपर गोली चलाने वाले चौधरी चरण सिंह को सात जन्म तक मुख्य मंत्री नहीं होने दिया जायेगा। अगर श्री कल्पनाथ के हाथ में शक्ति होती, तो वे शायद इस युग के रावण हो गये होते और इस युग में किसी राम को पैदा नहीं होने देते। लेकिन यह बात उनकी शक्ति में नहीं है। मैं उनसे यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आजमगढ़ के जिम जिले से वे आते हैं, वहाँ पर 13 विधान सभा की सीटों का चुनाव हुआ था, उनमें से 8 व्यक्ति वे जीते जो श्री चरण सिंह जी के समर्थक थे और उनके टिकट पर जीते थे।

मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उस दिन उनकी ताकत कहां गई हुई थी, क्यों नहीं जीत सके? कांग्रेस सिर्फ 3 सीट जीती और वह भी कितने वोटों से। एक उम्मीदवार सौ वोटों से, दूसरा सात सौ वोटों से और तीसरा उम्मीदवार बारह सौ वोटों से जीता। ऐसे जिले से आने वाला व्यक्ति यह अहंकार कर मैं समझता हूँ कि यह उसकी अज्ञानता है, संसदीय परम्पराओं के प्रति उसकी अजागरूकता है।

एक बात मैं और कहूंगा। उन्होंने एक बात और कही "जो हरिजनों पर डंडा चलाता है, मजदूरों के ऊपर गोली चलाने वाले" जब से श्री कल्पनाथ कांग्रेस में गये भारतवर्ष में कितने मजदूर गोली से मारे गये उसका आंकड़ा हजारों से ऊपर जायेगा। उस दल का व्यक्ति आरोप लगाये जिसने मजदूरों की जानें लीं। झांसी में रेलवे मजदूर मारा गया, कलकत्ते में मारे गये, बिहार में मारे गये। जब ऐसे दल का व्यक्ति आरोप लगाता है, जो सारे देश में संगीनों के बले पर हकूमत कर रहा है, तो मेरी समझ में नहीं आता।

एक बात मैं और कहूंगा। उन्होंने कहा कि "जो हरिजनों पर डंडा चलाता है मुसलमानों को

काट-काट कर मार गिराना चाहता है, वह मुख्य मंत्री होगा?" मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सिवाय उस व्यक्ति के जिसका मस्तिष्क विकृत हो गया हो, जो पागल हो गया हो, कोई व्यक्ति ऐसा आरोप नहीं लगा सकता। हरिजनों के ऊपर तीन साल के अन्दर उत्तर प्रदेश में जैसे-जैसे अनाचार-अत्याचार हुए हैं, वे मैंने सदन में उठाए। जब कमलापति त्रिपाठी मुख्य मंत्री थे और अब जब बहुगुणा मुख्य मंत्री हैं उत्तर प्रदेश में हरिजन वालाओं के साथ इलाहाबाद में बलात्कार हुआ। वह बात मैंने सदन में उठाई। उत्तर प्रदेश में इस प्रकार की वीसियों घटनाएं हुईं शाहजहांपुर में, प्रतापगढ़ में, मुरादाबाद में, बरेली में, जहां हरिजनों को नंगा किया गया। ऐसी सरकार के दल के आदमी को कुछ भी कहने का अधिकार नहीं है। मैं दावे के साथ कहता हूँ कि चरण सिंह के जमाने में कभी ऐसी बात नहीं हुई। उन्होंने कहा "मुसलमानों को काट-काट कर मार गिराना चाहते हैं।" श्री कल्पनाथ राय या उनके दल का कोई व्यक्ति साबित कर दे कि इस प्रकार की कोई घटना हुई है उनके शासन काल में। मेरठ में दंगा जरूर हुआ लेकिन बारह घंटे के अन्दर वह दंगा शान्त कर दिया गया, लेकिन इस दिल्ली शहर में दिन-दिन भर दंगा हुआ जहां भारत सरकार बैठी है, जहां मुसलमानों के साथ अत्याचार हुआ और उसको आप रोक नहीं सके। ऐसी सरकार और ऐसे दल के व्यक्तियों को शर्म से गड़ जाना चाहिये। जो खुद कांच के घर में रहता है वह दूसरों पर डेला फेंकता है। यह घोर निन्दनीय बात है। मैं चाहूंगा कि श्री कल्पनाथ ने जो ये गैरजिम्मेदारी के, झूठे और मनगढ़न्त आरोप लगाये हैं उनको आप एक्सपोज कर दें। दूसरा निवेदन यह है कि आप देखिए कि जो व्यक्ति सदन में मौजूद न हो उसके खिलाफ अनर्गल, मनगढ़न्त आरोप बिलकुल न लगाए जायें।

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY (Uttar Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman, I just want to take a few minutes to highlight some

of the points that the Minister has not cared to include in his defence.

First, I would like to point out to this House that on the question of money somehow this House is constantly misinformed. I remember when the discussion was going on on the Railways, the Minister said that the demands of the railway workers would cost Rs. 450 crores. I challenged the Minister and wanted to know how these estimates have been worked out. He replied: "Well, I will write to you a letter". It is in the Parliamentary record. I asked: "Will you write before the strike?". He said: "Yes, I will write before the strike". Today the Government has not defended itself or defended the estimate that is floating around. I mention this because the total staff bill of the Railways is Rs. 480 crores. How can the demands of the railway employees amount to between Rs. 450 and Rs. 500 crores? If you remove all the paddy from the staff bill and consider only the workers of the Railways, then the total wage bill would be Rs. 260 crores. Whether it is 260 or 480 crores, the total bonus commitment will only amount to Rs. 40 crores.

The remainder of the financial demand, whether it is concerned with connecting DA with price index, has nothing to do with price rise and revenue rise. It is the duty of the Government to see that the price rise is compensated. What I am trying to say is that Rs. 450 crores figure is being circulated all over the country through the T.V., through radio and through the Minister's printed speeches. But in this House, while we are discussing the budget, this has nowhere been defended. And when I tried to pinpoint it on the Minister, he said that he would write me a letter. But up till today he has not written me a letter.

Similarly, Mr. Chavan spoke about peripheral issues raised in my talk or that of my colleagues. What about food subsidy? Only Rs. 100 crores have been allocated. Can you give a guarantee that you will not exceed Rs. 100 crores? Is that a realistic figure in the present situation? Or is it realistic in the view of the Agriculture

Ministry? Similarly, about the allocation of grants and loans to State Governments, this has been reduced by Rs. 266 crores. Now, what have the State Governments to do? They will have to cut down their expenditure. Can they do that? The expenditure of the Central Government is increasing by 15 per cent; they are not able to control it. Or the State Governments will have to draw overdrafts, which means increase in the deficit. I pointed out to the hon. Minister that the deficit estimate of Rs. 125 crores is wildly an underestimate. This has been the past history. Would he care to set a new tradition this time in Parliament, in the broad sense of the word, by assuring this Parliament that this time, whatever may happen, he will see that the deficit does not exceed Rs. 125 crores? He has not given that assurance. Neither has he told me where I have gone wrong in pointing out the wrongness of the estimates in these regards. These are the two items: food subsidy and loans to State Governments.

Mr. Bhupesh Gupta has been raising the issue of bureaucrats. I personally feel that some of our young bureaucrats are the most brilliant people in this country. I think this country should be run very well by them. But we have a hang-over from the past, which, I am afraid, will frustrate any Ministry, any plan, as long as the Minister is basically complacent or perhaps is a man who is preoccupied in some party or factional warfare or some State election. If the Minister are capable, with the help of bureaucrats this country can be very well run.

Here is a young officer—Mr. Seth—whose house is raided. It is totally unjustified. Then, adverse remarks are written about him. By whom? By Mr. B. B. Lal. What are Mr. B. B. Lal's antecedents? He was Chairman of the State Electricity Board in Uttar Pradesh . . .

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): This subject has been discussed at great length already . . .

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: You have been most liberal with others . . .

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): I am not intervening. I am just telling that this subject has already been discussed . . .

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: I am bringing new facts. I am just pointing out how can such people inspire young bureaucrats? Mr. B. B. Lal was the Chairman in Uttar Pradesh. It was Oberoi Electric Works. He gave a contract to a foreign company, whose agent was living in his house. The Minister got suspicious. The Minister there at that time was Mr. Banarsi Das. He got very suspicious. He asked for the file. Mr. B. B. Lal refused on grounds of autonomy. The Minister wrote to the Central Vigilance Officer here in Delhi that he wanted an inquiry to be conducted against this man. Nothing has happened. He was transferred. He was made Chief Secretary and sent abroad for training or for vacation or for what, I don't know. After he came back, he became Secretary in the Ministry of Industrial Development, then in Commerce, and then he was sent to the Planning Commission. How can officers with such background inspire young bureaucrats in our country?

I can give you many instances. I have got a long list of Secretaries—these are the old block, coming from the British days. These people are guilty of enormous indiscretion. Sir, I lived for seven years in the United States. There I used to see three bureaucrats every year, mostly when it was hot in India and cool there. And they used to be there with our Economic Professors and their discussions were incredible. I can document them but it is unnecessary. As long as such a crust, given to us by the British, continue to rule this country and continue to terrorize the young elements in our bureaucracy, we cannot get implementation under any circumstances. And as long as the Ministers are completely insulated from public opinion, from the young bureaucrats, from young people, just by a set of senior bureaucrats who come to see the Minister at the aerodrome, carry their luggage and arrange for their passage, and as long as this insulation takes place, I am afraid, Mr. Chavan will have to come back next year and say, "I

am very sorry, it is not going to be a deficit of Rs. 125 crores this year but it is going to be Rs. 1,000 crores, for the following reasons."

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): Yes, Mr. Finance Minister.

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन्, हम तो रह ही गये ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): Two members from your Party participated. Now your Party Leader. . .

श्री राजनारायण : अ प कृपा कर के हमारी बात सुन ले । आप टोटल समय गिनते हैं या नहीं । हमारी पार्टी के लोगों ने कितना समय लिया है । हम ने पहले से ही स्कीम बना ली थी कि दस मिनट वह लेंगे दस मिनट वह लेंगे और 5 मिनट वह लेंगे और थर्ड रीडिंग में मैं बोजूंग और यह बजट प्रोपोजर है । यह बिल कोई कालिग अटेंशन तो है नहीं । (व्यवधान)

श्री रवी राय : महत्वपूर्ण बात कही है । जरा सुन लिया जाय । 15 मिनट और ज्यादा बैठ जायेंगे ।

उपस अध्यक्ष : इस सदन का काम एक तरीके से चलन चाहिये । यह आप के लिये ही नहीं है दूसरो के लिये भी है । यहा हम को अच्छे ट्रेडीशन कायम करना है । (व्यवधान) आप की पार्टी को सही मौक दिया गया है और कोई अन्याय नहीं हुआ है ।

श्री राजनारायण : मैं अन्याय की बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): Let your Party Leader sit with the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and distribute the time. Let it be done in future.

श्री राजनारायण इसको आप देख लीजिएगा कि कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी क कितना समय मिला है और हमारी पार्टी ने कितना समय लिया है (व्यवधान) हल्ले से कमा चलने वाला नहीं है कम तो कायदे से चलेंगा ।

उपाध्यक्ष (श्री वी० वी० राजू) : इस समय क्षमा कीजिये ।

श्री राजनारायण : मैं आप से विनम्रता से निवेदन करूंगा कि आप हम को थोड़ा सा समय दीजिये और थोड़े से समय में मैं अपनी बात कह लूंगा । आप देख लें कि बाकी लोग उठ उठ कर चले गये हैं, मैं 11 बजे से बराबर यहाँ बैठा हूँ इसलिये कि अंत समय में अपनी बात कह लूंगा । इस में न तो धरा धंसेगो और न गगन फटेगा ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): You could have taken a chance in the First reading stage.

आप ने उस समय क्यों नहीं समय लिया । एक सिस्टम होना चाहिये ।

SHRI UMASHANKAR DIKSHIT: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, it is not a question of his speaking or not speaking; he often speaks. We want all the Members of the House to participate. But, Sir, he is creating a precedent which will not be conducive to the proper functioning of the House. There is a system there is a tradition which has been followed. I would request the hon. Member not to break that tradition. Otherwise, every Member can speak like that and go on playing with the valuable time of the House.

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन्, आप से विनम्रता से निवेदन कर रहा हूँ कि जरा मेरी बात सुन लीजिये । अनावश्यक ढंग पर इस सदन में इस समय जब कि बजट का मामला खत्म होने जा रहा है और यही सब से इंपॉर्टेंट बिषय है किसी पार्लियामेंट के लिये, उस समय जितनी देर से मैं खड़ा हूँ उतनी देर में तो मैं अपनी बात कह लेता ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): It is not a question of time, Raj-narainji.

श्री राजनारायण : भूपेश गुप्त जी 45 मिनट बोले हैं । उन को आप ने नहीं रोका ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी० वी० राजू) : आप मेरी बात सुनें । इस समय आप को समय देने

का सवाल नहीं है । आप ने तो अमेंडमेंट्स पर भी समय लिया । आप सुनिये ।

यह एक तरीका है आपको इसको मानना चाहिए । सब पार्टियों के एक-एक मੈम्बर बोले हैं और आपकी पार्टी के दो मम्बर बोले हैं ।

श्री राजनारायण : किस नियमावली में लिखा हुआ है ? मैं किसी को रोकता नहीं हूँ जितने भी लोग बोले हैं ट्रेजरी बैचिज से या अपोजिशन बैचिज से हमने सबसे कम टाइम लिया है ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): The Chair has to regulate the business of the House.

श्री राजनारायण : मैं अपने बिननी कर रहा हूँ कि यह हमारे साथ अन्याय हो रहा है । मेरी जो परेशनी है उसे तो सुन लीजिए ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): I have already called the Finance Minister.

श्री राजनारायण : इस सदन के लोग यह बात जानते हैं कि कोई खास बात होगी जो यह बोलना चाहते हैं और उसको आप दबाना चाहते हैं । इससे फायदा क्या है ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): We have been very liberal to you. Please do not disturb the business.

श्री राजनारायण : आप यही करेंगे कि आप मुझे कहेंगे बैठ जाएँ । आप यह कहेंगे कि बाहर चले जाएँ, सदन छोड़ दीजिए । ज्यादा करेंगे मार्शल से निकलवा देंगे । मैं यह कहता हूँ कि हमारी सदन की जो स्व. थ. परम्परा है वह बिगड़ रही है ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): Please do not create a situation.

श्री राजनारायण : आप कृपा करके हफ़े समय बताइए कि हमने कुल कितना समय लिया हमने अपने समय का प्रबन्ध पहले से किया हुआ है कि थोड़ी देर वह बोलेंगे थोड़ी देर दूसरे बोलेंगे

और जो थोड़ा समय बचेगा आखिर में, उसमें मैं बोलूंगा।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): Mr. Rajnarain, please sit down.

श्री राजनारायण : हल आऊट करने के लिए आपको अधिकार है। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ (व्यवधान)।

श्री रबि. राय : मेरा प्वायन्ट आफ़ अर्डर है। मैं जब से राज्य सभा में आया हूँ लगातार मैं देख रहा हूँ कि एक सदस्य तो बोलते जाते हैं 45, 45 मिनट और दूसरे को टाइम ही नहीं मिलता आप समय निर्धारित कर लीजिए कि आपको तना समय मिलेगा और दूसरे को इतना समय मिलेगा, उतने समय में चाहे जिने मैम्बर बोलें। सवाल यह है कि हमारी पार्टी की ओर से यादव जी बोल चुके हैं वह बंबल 10 मिनट बोले हैं और दूसरे 15 मिनट बोले हैं तो मेरा कहना यह है कि माननीय सदस्य राजनारायण जी जो के बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सवाल पूछना चाहते हैं उनको पांच मिनट का समय दे दिया जाए। मेरा आपसे भी अनुरोध है और दीक्षि. जी से भी कि उनको पांच मिनट देने, कोई असमान नहीं फट जाएगा चवहाण सहाब भी इनको सुनने के लिए आतुर हैं फिर पांच मिनट देने में आपको क्या आपत्ति है। मैं समझता हूँ इसमें कोई असमान नहीं फटने वाला है। आप तो बहुत समझदार आदमी हैं।

उपअध्यक्ष (श्री वी० बी० राजू) : आप चेयर की बता नहीं समझे। इसमें डिवाइजियल के समय का सवाल नहीं है। सवाल यह है कि आपकी पार्टी के दो मैम्बर पहले ही बोल चुके हैं। जब श्याम लाल जी बोल रहे थे तो मैंने उनका रोकना नहीं। इसलिए कहता हूँ इस परम्परा को मत तोड़िए। यस, मिस्टर फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर।

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन्, आप मेरी बात तो सुन लीजिए . . .

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir most of the points that were raised

were of a general nature and no specific points were raised. Therefore, I do not think that any detailed reply is called for.

श्री राजनारायण : मैं देख लीजिए और मैम्बर कितना बोलें हैं और हम कितना बोलें हैं . . .

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Some of the points raised by Shri Bhupesh Gupta were not germane to the Finance Bill as such and, therefore, Sir, I do not think that a further detailed reply is called for.

श्री राजनारायण : मैं चवहाण सा व से नम्रपूर्व निवेद करूंग कि सद की स्वस्थ परम्परा को मत तोड़ें . . .

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: One point Mr. Subramanian Swamy has raised was about subsidy and deficit financing. I can tell you, Sir, that nobody can give any 100 per cent guarantee about it. But, I can only say that it is our desire and it will be our sincere and genuine effort to see that this deficit financing is kept down to Rs. 125 crores. More than that I do not think anything is required.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): The question is:

"That the Bill be returned."

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन्, मैं आपकी इ व्यवस्था को मानता नहीं इसलिए मैं इसका घोर विरोध करता हूँ और सदन से वाक् आऊट करता हूँ। इस तरह से सदन नहीं चल पाएगा।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): The question is:

"That the Bill be returned."

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. tomorrow.

The House adjourned at forty-six minutes past six of the clock till eleven of the clock on Friday, the 10th May, 1974.